THE GAZETTE is seven days ahead of them all.

BEDFORD GAZETTE.

If it isn't in The Gazette It didn't happen.

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THE DEATH RECORD.

Those Who Have Been Called To Their Eternal Home.

JOHN GILBERT FISHER

William C. Wisegarver—Mrs. John Dangerfield—Their Life's Work Is Ended.—Biographies of the Departed.

John Gilbert Fisher was born at Berlin, Somerset county, sixty-three years ago and died in Bedford July 17, 1899. He was a son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Fisher, who died at their home in Berlin several years ago. Decedent came to Bedford when a young man. For a number of years he taught school in this county, at one time being principal of the Boydstown school. He finally forsook the pedagogical path and entered the field of journalism. From 1871 to 1880 he was local editor of the BEDFORD GAZETTE—and right well did he perform the duties pertaining to the position. He was a trenchant writer, fearless and forceful. Mr. Fisher served as deputy register and recorder for six years and as clerk to the county commissioners for nine years. In politics he was a Democrat and with pen and voice ably espoused the principles of that party.

On the twelfth of May, 1863, he was united in marriage to Miss Martha J. Snively, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Snively, of Schellsburg. To this union three children were born, namely, Andrew S., William H. and Harry. The last named died in Bedford in 1880. Andrew S. is an attorney, and, with his mother and brother, lives in Altoona, to which place the family removed seven or eight years ago. Decedent is also survived by seven brothers and one sister—Prof. Harry W. Fisher, a prominent educator, of Pittsburg; Prof. Philip Fisher, a well known instructor, of California; Rev. Frank Fisher, of Philadelphia, and Rev. William H. Fisher, D. D., of Easton, Lutheran ministers; Samuel Fisher, of Dakota; Mrs. Rufus Landis, Tobias and Daniel Fisher, of Berlin. The funeral services were held on Wednesday afternoon at four o'clock and were conducted by Rev. Martin L. Culler, pastor of the Lutheran church. Interment in the Bedford cemetery. The pall-bearers were Josiah Amos, Ed. R. Horne, George Bollinger and B. F. Mock.

William C. Wisegarver

William C. Wisegarver was born in Bedford township December 11, 1815, and died, very suddenly, at his home in Cessna July 15, 1899, aged eighty-three years, seven months and one day. When a young man he was united in marriage to Miss Smith, who died about a year ago. He is survived by the following children: Mrs. George Koontz, Mrs. Millwood Morehead and Mrs. Henrietta Earnest, of Bedford township. One sister, Mrs. Hershberger, of Johnstown, also survives him. Decedent was familiarly called "Squire" Wisegarver and held the position of justice of the peace for a number of years. He was a man of more than ordinary ability. The funeral services were held at St. Paul's Reformed church on Sunday afternoon and were conducted by Rev. S. C. Stover, assisted by Rev. E. E. Parson. It was the most largely attended funeral held in that community for many years.

Mrs. John Dangerfield.

Mrs. John Dangerfield, colored, died at her home in Bedford on Sunday. She was in her sixty-eighth year. Decedent was a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Harris. She was married twice. Mr. Johnson, her first husband, was killed on the battlefield of Gettysburg. Eleven years ago she married John Dangerfield, who survives her. The remains were laid to rest in the Mt. Ross cemetery Monday afternoon at four o'clock. The services were conducted by Rev. J. W. Riley, pastor of the Bethel A. M. E. church, assisted by Rev. J. T. Moore, of the A. M. E. Zion church. The deceased was a member of the Bethel church. She was a good woman.

FATALLY INJURED.

John B. Miller Killed By a Self-Inflicted Gunshot Wound.

On Friday evening of last week John H. Miller left the house of his brother, Josiah Miller, of Cessna, with a shotgun to shoot a squirrel which was on a tree nearby. Shortly after, his nephew, who was the only person in the house, heard the report of the gun and when he went out found Mr. Miller lying across his gun on a bank a few feet from the house with a wound in his abdomen. The injured man died before the boy reached his side.

At first it was thought he had committed suicide, but at the inquest, which was held on Friday night, the jury rendered a verdict "of accidental death from a gunshot wound in the abdomen." The jury consisted of the following persons: Elias Blackburn, Samuel Ickes, J. F. Anderson, A. L. Nycum, George J. Koontz and Frank Naugle.

John H. Miller was born in Morrison's Cove about fifty-four years ago. He was married to Miss Mary Rice, by whom he had six children, four of whom are living, namely, Lydia, Dola, Myrtle and Artemas, of Rochester, Ind.

He is survived by the above named children, three brothers, Josiah, Jeremiah and Michael, and three sisters, Mrs. W. Koontz, Mrs. W. Reininger and Mrs. George Croyle.

On Sunday his body was taken to Rochester, Ind., for interment. Decedent had extensive farming interests there and resided at that place many years. He came east last April.

Marriage Licenses.

Thomas I. Smith and Laura B. Smith, of Manu township.

Edward E. Brantner and Olive R. Barton, of East Providence township.

Charles Fleegle, of Napier township, and Letitia Decker, of Fulton county.

Jacob G. Gerchart, of Brush Creek township, Fulton county, and Alice Leasure, of West Providence township.

George Bush and Mary Wisegarver, of Cessna.

Bedford Township's Primary.

The Democratic primary election will be held at the usual place of voting—J. B. May's chair shop—on Saturday, July 29, between the hours of 1 and 6 p. m. C. A. WERTZ,
Committeeman Bedford Township.

THE UNION PICNIC.

It Will Be Held at Napier Station Next Wednesday.

It has been decided to hold the union basket Sunday school picnic at Napier station next Wednesday, July 26. All are cordially invited to attend. At 8 o'clock hay wagons will assemble at the public square, where the several schools with their friends will gather. Those who desire to do so can make the trip on the train which leaves Bedford at 10.43 a. m. and returns at 4.10 p. m. Round-trip tickets will cost 25 cents. Every young person in town should attend this picnic and the business men should make arrangements to give their employees a day off. In fact, all our people should be present at least a portion of the day and thus contribute their part to its pleasures. Detailed information in regard to the picnic will be given in the Sunday schools next Sabbath.

IMPRESSIVE SERVICES.

Rev. Dr. Deatrick, With His Children, Visits His Old Parishioners In Friend's Cove.

In last week's GAZETTE mention was made of the reunion of the family of the venerable Dr. W. M. Deatrick now happening at the residence of Prof. C. V. Smith on East Pitt street. Rev. Dr. Deatrick, as many of our readers will remember, was pastor of the Reformed churches in Friend's Cove from 1862 to 1875. During this period he greatly endeared himself to the good people of that section. There, too, his sons, the two clergymen who are now visiting him, grew to young manhood.

On last Sunday morning the entire party, Dr. Deatrick, his two sons and their families, and Prof. Smith and his family drove out to the Friend's Cove Reformed church. Here Communion services were in progress under the direction of Pastor Wehr. The morning was pleasant and Dr. Deatrick's old parishioners, or what remain of them, with their children whom he baptized and married, and their children's children, from far and wide were gathered to the service. The roads and lane for quite a distance were lined with vehicles while the church, even with benches introduced, could not contain all who came.

The service was solemn and impressive. Various parts of the ritual were conducted by the four clergymen present, Rev. Wehr, pastor of the congregation, Dr. Deatrick, Rev. Prof. W. W. Deatrick, of the state normal school, Kutztown, Pa., and Rev. E. R. Deatrick, pastor of Trinity Reformed church, Baltimore, Md. The sermon was preached by the latter gentleman and was an eloquent and practical sermon on the imitation of Christ. After the Communion and before the close of the service the pastor called on Father Deatrick to address the people, which he did in as firm a voice as his emotion would permit. At this juncture not a few moistened eyes betokened the agitation of the audience. Altogether the service was one the like of which seldom occurs.

After its conclusion the members, old and young, pressed about the aged minister and his sons anxious for a handshake and a few words personally with him who had served them and their parents so long and with the boys who had left the congregation a quarter of a century ago and who now were returning for the first time after so many years. Then the old church across the way, the site of the old school house below the graveyard, and the graveyard itself where so many of the acquaintances of the olden time now take their quiet rest, were visited.

Dinner was taken at Abraham Weisel's and supper at the old parsonage with Rev. Wehr. After this the party, with the exception of the "boys," who remained for a day or two to saunter about their old haunts, returned to Bedford, doubtless having experienced one of the rarest pleasures of their lives.

Lockjaw Killing Many.

Victims of tetanus, next to hydrophobia, the most deadly of diseases, number scores in Pennsylvania, New York and New Jersey. Since July 4 it has been epidemic. Six deaths have resulted from it in Philadelphia alone and reports from other cities are even worse. The public has at last awakened to the fact, long known to physicians, that there is no sure cure for lockjaw in its acute stage. The consensus of opinion of doctors interviewed is that for acute cases of this disease there is no known sure cure. Death is almost certain, the percentage of fatalities running as high as eighty-five or ninety per cent. Just why this present outbreak should come no one seems to know. All sorts of theories are advanced, but none stands investigation. The bacilli of tetanus are found in the ground, more particularly near stables, but elsewhere as well. The summer has been very dry, and some theorists believe that the wind scatters the germs. But last summer was warmer and drier than this and the cases of lockjaw were few and far between. Another theory was that germs may have got into the gunpowder used on the Fourth while it was being packed, but that is ridiculous on its face. The truth is, no one can even give a guess as to the reason for the epidemic.

"Wandering Willies."

On Monday evening eight tramps were arrested in Bedford for drunkenness and disorderly conduct. They were given a hearing on Tuesday afternoon and seven—Harry Johnson, James Wilson, George Meyers, Charles Brown, Blair Reeder, Joseph Spencer and James Williams—were sentenced to twenty-four hours in jail and one—Maurice Price—was discharged on condition that he would leave town and not come back.

Under a law passed last winter, a commission consisting of the sheriff, the judge and the commissioners can be organized and it would have the power to compel all male prisoners to work during the time of their imprisonment. Wouldn't it be a good plan to take advantage of this statute and put all "Wandering Willies" and "jail birds" to work on the streets or the reservoir?

CHANCE FOR BEDFORD.

Employment Possible For Surplus Labor.

A NEW INDUSTRY.

Every Citizen Should Give Its Promoters Encouragement—Character of the Work to Be Done.

We were pleased to learn, during the past week, that some practical efforts are being made by some of our citizens that may result in the establishment of an industrial enterprise in our town. In order to receive correct data in regard thereto, so that we could intelligently inform our readers, many of whom will be deeply interested, we called upon Humphrey D. Tate, Esq., the originator of the contemplated enterprise, and requested the privilege of interviewing him. "Have you any reasons," we asked, "why the public should not learn, through our columns, what efforts, if any, you have made and are making in regard to the starting of some industrial enterprise in Bedford, and what prompted you to make such efforts?"

Mr. Tate politely informed us that he would be pleased to comply with our request, but would answer our last question first, and spoke as follows:

"No one will, indeed, no one can have but one opinion in regard to the deplorable business conditions as they have existed and do now exist in our community. The large majority of our men are poor, dependent upon their personal efforts for the ordinary necessaries of life, for themselves and their families; they are willing and anxious to work, and work every day in the year, but there is no permanent employment, except for a comparatively small and limited number. It follows, therefore, of necessity, that the greater portion of our people are dependents—non-contributors—non-producers. Yet our people are not drones, either by nature or by choice; our young people do not desire to be idle loafers; they greatly prefer to be "bread-winners" and self-supporting; to be part and parcel of the great beehive of industry; and they desire to be such, if possible, among their friends and surrounded by the endearing, restraining and protecting influences of home. It is a sad fact that our young people, the life and the hope of the town, under normal conditions, are compelled to leave us and seek new homes and employment in unfamiliar fields, simply because they cannot receive employment here. To remain means to grow up and struggle as their parents have had to struggle, with the added danger that increased competition will make their lot a more trying one. 'Times have changed and we have changed with them.' The luxuries of twenty years ago have become the necessities of to-day, so that the struggle for an honorable existence has become more intense. Many who long for employment, even in strange places, cannot go away because they cannot receive the money needed to pay their expenses of travel, location, etc.

"What I have stated applies with equal force to our boys and our girls. Our girls have as much self-respect, energy and industry (if not more) as our boys, yet the lot of our girls is more hopeless. Many reasons restrain them from seeking employment in strange cities and towns, and parents fear to have them make the effort. Such reasons need not be here mentioned, but will readily suggest themselves to all parents and interested friends. On this account we have a surplus female population, intelligent, active, ambitious, with nothing to do. Such being the conditions in our town, it occurred to me that any industry that would offer honorable and pleasant employment to our surplus female population would be of benefit to the town and serve a most deserving portion of our population.

"Because I am convinced that whatever benefits a town benefits, directly or indirectly, every individual member of it; and because I believe that the prosperity of the individual member means the prosperity of the whole community, I made it my business to look up some branch of industry for which our town seemed especially adapted. You will see, therefore, that my motives have not been entirely disinterested.

"During a recent business trip to Philadelphia, in conversation with some friends, I spoke, in as glowing terms as I could use, of the beauties of old Bedford, deplored its isolated position, and complained of its dull and antiquated business conditions, etc. One of my friends suggested to me 'God helps those who help themselves,' and, in plain words, asserted, what we all know to be a fact, that 'Bedford is just exactly what its citizens have made it,' and much more of the same import. I acknowledged that his remarks were undeniable, and requested that he make suggestions upon which I could act. Knowing in substance our condition, as I have attempted above to describe it, he told of the successful operation of a factory in which he was interested, where all the operators were females. It impressed me at once, and then and there my present interest began. Investigation followed, and the result is that a factory is a possibility in Bedford; it can be made a certainty, if our citizens do but their duty—each act for himself and not wait to see what his neighbor will do. I expect to call upon all the business men in town, and by having each one do 'a little' all will be benefited.

"The character of the work to be done is the manufacture, by power machinery, of light clothing, such as shirts, waists, etc., etc. We will expect to employ about sixty operators, commencing with ten the first week, and adding ten or more each week thereafter until the full force of active, industrious and energetic operators is obtained. The use of steam to furnish power relieves the operator from the nervous and physical strain which has proven itself to be so hard on females who continuously operate our ordinary foot-power sewing machines—and the increased capacity of each machine enables the operator to accomplish so much more work thereby. Her eye and her hand must perform their functions and the machines do the rest. Her compensation thus depends upon the intelligent exercise of her eyes and hands—as all are on an equal basis as far as power to run the machine is concerned. It has been demonstrated, at every point, where such factories have been started, that the operators, after the first month's experience have earned from $2.50 to $7 per week of fifty-five hours' work, or an average weekly wage of $4 for each of the hundred or more employees. What has been accomplished elsewhere can be done here, as I am confident we have as active and energetic and intelligent girls here as they have in any town in the state.

"You ask about the capital necessary to run such an enterprise and the attending risks to be incurred. Yes, I will tell you. In every business transaction, no matter what its nature may be, there is bound to be some risk—but in this enterprise, by a fortunate combination of circumstances, the element of risk has been reduced to a minimum. The large amount of capital needed to purchase materials, pay freight, employ an experienced cutter, pay wages of operators, secure the services of active salesmen, the dangers of competition, bad debtors, change of styles and fashions, old stock on hand, etc., etc., have all been eliminated, because our stock will be sold before it is manufactured. The only capital furnished by the citizens of Bedford will be invested in the plant, and this amount is comparatively very small when the income thereon is considered and is derived from labor. Therefore, every dollar made, whether it is $5,000 or $10,000 per year, comes from the outside, remains here, and is spent and distributed among our business men, every branch being a sharer in its receipts. All the capital needed to run the factory is assumed and furnished by outsiders. As before stated, the matter is in the control of the citizens of Bedford. They must decide. I sincerely hope, in fact, I expect to push the enterprise to a successful reality. I know it will require effort. To succeed means to overcome and break down selfishness, indifference and old fogy notions, which heretofore, too much, have swayed all of us. To do this, is worth a year's hard work.

"I am especially anxious to succeed, because I am convinced that if we make this one effort a success, other enterprises will follow in its train. There is no substantial reason why, within the next few years, several little enterprises should not be in successful operation in Bedford, from which the wage revenue derived should amount to one thousand dollars per week, all of which would be spent in our town. Contemplate and calculate the benefits to be derived from such an addition to the money now circulating in our midst.

"I have intentionally used the words 'little enterprises' because I realize that large enterprises, involving a great amount of capital and employing hundreds of men, cannot be expected in our place, and, therefore, ought not to be considered. But by a number of small ones we can attain the same general practical results."

RILLING IS HOPEFUL.

The Democrats Will Make an Active Campaign.

A despatch from Harrisburg to the Philadelphia *Press* says: "The Democrats are going to make an active campaign, according to State Chairman Rilling, who was here with Candidates Creasy and Reilly and left for home this morning. Chairman Rilling said:

"The three candidates and myself spent a day at Bedford Springs, where Colonel Guffey is spending a week. We went to get acquainted and have an informal talk about the campaign. The committee on notification has been appointed and will be announced in a few days. We have invitations to come to several places and will decide shortly the time and place of the meeting.

"Regarding the campaign, we expect to keep the fight up from now on. We had a thoroughly Democratic convention—one of the best ever held in the state. This convention was composed of the representatives of the people, nominated three good candidates, all of them being able, honest and God-fearing men, and we appeal to the honor of the Pennsylvania voters to elect them.

"The disclosures made during the past year regarding the condition of our state treasury, revealing the shameful manner in which this department of the state government has been and is being prostituted to further the political interests and the continued political pull of the present corrupt political machine which controls affairs in Pennsylvania, is a sufficient reason for electing Mr. Creasy for the office of state treasurer. Under his administration the people need not have any fears but that the same would be administered in their interest and in an honest, legal manner.

"We anticipate that the good people of Pennsylvania will rebuke the unwarranted assault made by Quay's governor on our common school system by the attempt to veto a part of the school appropriation, which action we believe to be unconstitutional, and propose at the proper time to institute legal proceedings to test the legality of it. We propose to stand by the 'Little Red School House,' and believe that the people of Pennsylvania will join us in this work of upholding and maintaining our common school system, of which we are so proud."

Political Platforms.

Ex-Senator Dubois says that if the Republican platform comes out squarely for the single gold standard, as now seems likely, it will elect Bryan by Republican votes; that he knows of thousands who voted the Republican ticket in '96 solely because of the promise to bring about a wider use for silver who will under no circumstances vote a gold standard ticket. Mr. Dubois says he regards it as certain that the Republican platform will contain as strong an anti-trust plank as the Democratic platform, but thinks the individual voter should have no doubt as to which party will really combat the trusts. Mr. Dubois also says that he is certain the tickets will be headed next year by Bryan and McKinley, as in '96.

ALGER HAS RESIGNED.

His Resignation Is In the Hands of the President.

RETIRED "UNDER FIRE."

General Nelson A. Miles at the Head of the War Department—Republican Fairy Tales.

Special correspondence of THE GAZETTE.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—Goaded to desperation by the indignant public outcry against his mismanagement of the war department and humiliated

RUSSELL A. ALGER.

by the freezing-out process to which he has been subjected by the president for the last month, Secretary of War Alger to-day placed in the president's hands the letter of resignation which he wrote out nearly two weeks ago and which will become effective on August 1, or "at the pleasure of the president."

Although Secretary Alger has again and again declared in the last six months that he would not retire from the cabinet under fire, nor until the president asked for his resignation, he has been compelled to drop his bravado and get out before there was any let-up in the war on him, and without receiving the direct request from the president, which he insisted he must have. He will not, it now appears, even stay to write the annual report, in which he intended to attempt a vindication of his management of the war department, and that work will be done under the direction of his successor.

Alger quits the cabinet under a darker cloud than any man who has had a seat at a president's official table since the days of Belknap and his fall will elicit none of the sympathy that went out to Grant's unfortunate secretary of war. Alger's appointment in the first place was in itself a scandal, in view of the stain on his military record and the political connections that had been publicly charged to him by John Sherman. But President McKinley has been well punished for his worse than weakness in inviting Alger to a seat at his cabinet table, and for his lack of courage in failing to ask for Alger's resignation a year ago, when his mismanagement of affairs became apparent to the whole world.

It appears almost certain that the president has not as yet picked out anyone to succeed Alger. Many names are mentioned in connection with the prospective vacancy, all of them of men who have been more or less discussed as possible secretaries of war ever since Alger's retirement was first mooted. Governor Roosevelt, of New York, is a strong favorite, as well as Gen. Horace Porter, now ambassador to France, and Gen. James H. Wilson, of Delaware, now in Cuba. It is also suggested that Attorney General Griggs may be transferred to the head of the war department.

The law very plainly says that in the absence of both the secretary and the assistant secretary of war the general commanding the army shall be acting secretary of war. Alger and his assistant have both been away since Friday and the result was the absolute suspension of all public business requiring the signature or action of the secretary of war, although General Miles was in his office in the state war and navy department building each day, prepared to perform the duties of secretary of war. Adjutant General Corbin said that General Miles was acting secretary of war, but, as a matter of fact, from Friday until today, General Miles did not sign a single paper as acting secretary, although there must have been hundreds relating to routine matters requiring the secretary's signature. It was another added to the many unnecessary slights put upon General Miles by Secretary Alger and the willing tools with which he has surrounded himself in the war department. Although the law says that General Miles should have been acting secretary of war during those three days, Alger, assuming himself greater than the law, said that there should be no secretary of war during that period, and his word was obeyed, regardless of cost or inconvenience, and all business held up to await his return.

So many more or less prominent Republicans have come to Washington of late with substantially the same story about Colonel Bryan's loss of popularity in the west that it is practically certain that these men are working in concert, trying to prevent Colonel Bryan being renominated for president by the Democrats. Whether they are doing this under instructions from the Republican leaders, who are known to fear Colonel Bryan's candidacy, or in the interests of the handful of eastern Democrats, who, although they cannot pledge a single electoral vote, are also trying to prevent Colonel Bryan's nomination, is not entirely clear, but that they are spreading the story with a purpose is as clear as anything can be—as clear as the falsity of the story, for instance.

Representative Lentz, of Ohio, is in Washington upon important legal business. He no longer regards himself as a candidate for the Democratic gubernatorial nomination, but frankly says he would like to have the second place on the Bryan ticket and adds that he has received encouragement enough to cause him to believe that he may receive the nomination for vice-president.

Deeds Recently Recorded.

William M. Steckman to Bedford Springs company, one acre in Bedford township; consideration $75.

Mary Corle to Augustus Rojohn and others, 50 acres in Union township; consideration $100.

Rebecca Barndollar, by administrator, to Simon Nycum, lot in Everett; consideration $900.

NEWS ITEMS.

The Daily Happenings Gathered and Briefly Recorded.

Somerset county is building a hospital for the chronic insane.

Horatio Alger, the popular author of stories for boys, died at Natick, Mass., on Tuesday.

Ex-Judge William Baer, of Somerset, has sold 9,000 acres of coal land in Somerset county to the Reading Iron company, of Reading.

A copy of the first folio of Shakespeare was sold at auction in London, Eng., for £1,700, a record price. The highest previous price paid for a copy was $715.

Captain Andrews, who on June 18 left Atlantic City, N. J., in a small boat to cross the Atlantic ocean, was picked up by a steamer the other day. Andrews was exhausted.

Alexander McDonald, of Cincinnati, O., has accepted the first vice-presidency of the Standard Oil company and will remove to New York. The position accepted by Mr. McDonald carries with it a salary of $200,000 a year.

The Chicago *Tribune* prints revised figures, gathered from correspondents throughout the country, showing a loss of 141 lives resultant from the last Fourth of July celebration. Some of these died July 4; others from injuries received then. Lockjaw caused the death of eighty-three out of the 141.

It has been decided by the courts that if a bicycle rider falls or sustains any injury on account of a dog barking or snapping at him the owner of the animal is responsible for damages. In a recent case a cyclist obtained $500 damages by reason of being thrown from a wheel on account of a vicious dog attacking him.

The adjutant general of Kansas has issued a statement intimating that the government is holding back the delivery of letters written by volunteers of the Twentieth Kansas regiment, which has performed such gallant service in the Philippines, in order to suppress knowledge of an alarmingly unhealthy condition of the regiment.

Despite strenuous efforts to secure a reprieve, including an appeal to the queen, Mary Ann Ansell, who was convicted of murdering her sister, an inmate of an insane asylum, by sending her poisoned cake, was hanged on Wednesday at St. Alban's, Eng. The crime for which Mrs. Ansell was executed was committed for the purpose of securing the payment of life insurance money.

A despatch from Lambertville, N. J., July 17, says: "Great swarms of bugs descended on this city and vicinity last night and literally covered everything. Just about the time the arc lights were turned on they made their appearance. People walking on the streets were kept busy fighting them off and houses became filled with them. On Cottage Hill the bugs seemed to fall in showers and residents were compelled to keep in their houses and close doors and windows. The bugs were black and resembled roaches, having a hard shell-like back, but were small. This morning the ground under the arc lights was covered with bodies of millions of them."

Upon the question whether his victim was brute or human depends A. H. Brower's guilt or innocence of the crime of murder, says a despatch from Bonesteel, S. D. Brower was one of the owners of a small show. Among the attractions was a creature of seemingly a higher form of animal life than a monkey and lower than a man. Brower called the animal the "Missing Link" and laid great stress on the alleged fact that no one was able to say whether it belonged to the human or the brute creation. He now avers that the freak was a monkey. In a scuffle with it the showman became angry and, seizing a heavy club, dealt his antagonist a blow from the effects of which it died. The local authorities placed Brower under arrest on the charge of murder. His lawyers set up a defense that their client did not take the life of a human being, but the magistrate bound him over to the grand jury.

Nearly all the mining companies in the Second Bituminous district, which includes Cambria, Bedford, Somerset, Centre, Clearfield, Jefferson, Indiana, Elk, Cameron, Clinton, Blair and Huntingdon counties, have posted notices informing the miners that the wages for pick mining would be advanced from 45 to 50 cents a ton. Machine mining will be increased 2½ cents. Twenty thousand miners will get the benefit of this increase.

Foster, the weather prognosticator says: "The long-ago forecasts that this would be a year of unusual, extreme and remarkable weather events is being verified by the actual weather of each succeeding week. These extremes will be continued into the fall and winter months with still greater force and before we get through with these great magnetic disturbances it will have been demonstrated that planetary influences can produce uncomfortable environments for man and beast."

Director of the Census Merriam estimates that the coming census will show a population of about 72,500,000, taking into account, among other things, the falling off of immigration in recent years. In 1890 the population of the United States was 5,308,483. Then there were about 300 newspapers. To-day, with the population increased less than sixteen-fold, we have more than 20,000 newspapers and periodicals, an increase of one hundred-fold. With all this literature, it would seem that there is no immediate danger of the country going to the "bow-wows."

In Camp at Wolfsburg.

The following young men from Meyersdale are spending two weeks in camp at Wolfsburg: Ward Dull, Albert Truxal, Charles Cook, Fulton Shipley, Lee Collins, William Naugle, Roy Glessner, Robert Stoughten, Joseph Reed. Mr. Dull, who is a native of Bedford, is "chaperoning" the party and it goes without the saying that the boys are greatly enjoying their outing.

Shaffer-Bernhard Nuptials.

Miss Lulu C. Bernhard, daughter of Cramer Bernhard, of Silver Mills, and David L. Shaffer, Baltimore and Ohio fireman, Pittsburg division, were married Sunday afternoon at the Baptist parsonage in Cumberland by Rev. Q. C. Davis.

TRUTH SUPPRESSED.

The Censor at Manila Has Withheld Facts.

DISTORTED DESPATCHES

Have Falsely Painted Hopeful Prospects—Both the People and the Administration Have Been Misled.

The constantly increasing strictness of the censorship of press despatches from Manila, which has prevented the cabling to the United States of any thing that did not reflect official views of important events and conditions, has resulted in a united effort on the part of the correspondents in the Philippines to secure an abatement of the rigor of the censorship. They have had two long interviews with Major-General Otis, commander of the military forces in the Philippines, when they asked that they be allowed to cable to their respective papers all facts and the different phases of events as they transpired in the islands. The correspondents complained that the evident purpose of the censorship was not to keep information from the enemy but to keep from the public a knowledge of the real condition of affairs. It was made clear to General Otis that the objection was to the system and not to the censor. After the conferences the censorship was as strict as ever and the correspondents prepared the following statement, which was published in all the leading dailies of this country on Tuesday:

"The undersigned, being all staff correspondents of American newspapers stationed in Manila, unite in the following statement:

"We believe that, owing to official despatches from Manila made public in Washington, the people of the United States have not received a correct impression of the situation in the Philippines, but that these despatches have presented an ultra-optimistic view that is not shared by the general officers in the field.

"We believe the despatches incorrectly represent the existing conditions among the Filipinos in respect to internal dissensions and demoralization resulting from the American campaign and to the brigand character of their army.

"We believe the despatches err in the declaration that 'the situation is well in hand,' and in the assumption that the insurrection can be speedily ended without a greatly increased force.

"We think the tenacity of the Filipino purpose has been underestimated and that the statements are unfounded that volunteers are willing to engage in further service.

"The censorship has compelled us to participate in this misrepresentation by excising or altering uncontroverted statements of facts on the plea, as General Otis stated, that 'they would alarm the people at home' or 'have the people of the United States by the ears.'

"Specifications: Prohibition of hospital reports; suppression of full reports of field operations in the event of failure; numbers of heat prostrations in the field; systematic minimization of naval operations and suppression of complete reports of the situation."

The foregoing is signed by John T. McCutcheon, Harry Armstrong, of the Chicago *Record*; Oscar K. Davis, P. G. McDonnell, New York *Sun*; Robert M. Collins, John F. Dunning, L. Jones, the Associated Press; John F. Bass, Will Dinwiddie, New York *Herald*; E. D. Skeene, Scripps-McRae association, and Richard Little, Chicago *Tribune*.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—The exposition of the true situation at Manila by the united newspaper correspondents' there has created a sensation like that of the Santiago "round robin," which revealed the truth concerning Shafter's army.

It corroborates the statements made by the returning volunteers, disclosing appalling conditions in the Philippines, and also previous revelations concerning the strict censorship at Washington.

General Otis, like General Shafter, has viewed his army from a point far in the rear of the front lines. Army officials here have lost faith in him, as it is too manifest that he has underestimated the situation and misled the administration in the matter of the strength required to put down the rebellion.

General Otis is the creation of Corbin and Alger. General Miles did not recommend him—in fact, was not consulted regarding his fitness for the position.

The Santiago "round robin" resulted in sending General Miles to the theatre of military operations, when quick results were obtained. If it is found to be true, as the correspondents assert, that General Otis has caused incorrect information to be sent to the war department at Washington and that he has misrepresented the situation to the president, he should be supplanted by an officer of more tact and greater capacity.

Wills Recently Filed

Henry J. Wigfield, late of Monroe township, bequeaths his entire estate, both real and personal, to his wife. At her death the same is to be equally divided among his children. J. M. Van Horn is appointed executor.

Joseph Morris, late of West St. Clair township, gives to his daughter, Mary Margaret Heinzie, $1,000; to his son, William Henry Morris, his store house and dwelling house and the lots on which said buildings stand, also several tracts of land. The balance of decedent's property is to be sold and the proceeds equally divided among his sons and daughter, namely, Barton C. Morris, John F. Morris and Mary Margaret Heinzie. Barton C. Morris is named as executor.

Picnic at Caledonia Park.

The following boys and girls held an enjoyable picnic at Caledonia park on Saturday: Virginia Cowan, Laurence King, Ella Heckerman, Hetty Barclay, Judith Reynolds, Edwin Middleton, Jr., Alexander King, Jr., Albert Smith, Humphrey Smith, Ross Smith and Ross Cowan. The young folks were visited by Mrs. Martin, daughter and son, of Philadelphia. Mrs. Dr. A. S. Smith chaperoned the party.

PERSONAL NOTES.

People Who Move Hither and Thither in This Busy World.

Mr. John S. Bowers, of Martinsburg, was in Bedford this week.

Mr. C. C. Dickens, of Mobile, Ala., is spending some time in Bedford.

Mr. W. G. Taylor, of Wilmington, Del., is stopping at the Waverly.

Mr. Samuel Naus, of Ellerslie, is visiting his father, Mr. Simon Naus.

Miss Margaret Henderson is spending a few weeks at Sulphur Springs.

Capt. J. H. Sparks, of Clearville, spent a few days in Bedford this week.

Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Bert spent a few days last week at Atlantic City, N. J.

District Attorney Henry Duffy, of Baltimore, is stopping at the Arandale.

Mr. G. H. Appleman, of Baker's Summit, was a Bedford visitor on Monday.

Senator J. S. Weller recently returned from a visit to friends in Louisville, Ky.

Miss Margaret Reynolds is visiting her aunt, Mrs. C. L. Bretz, of Cumberland.

Mr. Charles Enfield, of McKeesport, is visiting his parents, Dr. and Mrs. A. Enfield.

Mrs. DeKalb Wilt and son, of Ft. Littleton, are visiting Mrs. Richard Corboy.

Mr. George Thompson is visiting his brother, Mr. C. W. Thompson, of Meyersdale.

Mr. DeCharmes Barclay, of Philadelphia, is a guest of his brother, Mr. William Barclay.

Miss Jennie Morehead and Miss Cora Cecil, of Cumberland, are guests of Miss Sue Eicholtz.

Rev. Irvin W. Hendricks and son, Paul, spent the past ten days with relatives and friends in Lansdale.

Mr. Joseph M. Zimmers, of Scottdale, is spending a few days with his father, Mr. Aaron Zimmers, of Belden.

Mr. J. W. Ayers, of Huntingdon, route agent of the Adams Express company, was in Bedford on Monday.

Mr. J. C. Corle, of the firm of Crouse & Corle, Reading, is spending several days here with relatives and friends.

Mr. J. F. Brightbill on Friday returned to Philadelphia to resume his duties as clerk in a drug store at that place.

Miss Nettie Perrin, who has been studying music with Mrs. T. H. Lyons, has returned to her home at Flintstone, Md.

Mr. and Mrs. S. F. Tyler, of Philadelphia, are at the Springs. Mr. Tyler is president of the Fourth Street national bank.

Mrs. Demetrius Edwards and children, of Elkins, W. Va., are visiting Mrs. Edwards' brother-in-law, Mr. Heyden Edwards.

Mrs. William A. Wentz, of Baltimore, Md., and Mrs. George Crane, of Columbia, Pa., were guests of Mrs. Annie Hartley this week.

Mrs. J. W. Madore, of Hyndman, and Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Madore, Jr., of Scott Haven, were visiting B. F. Madore, Esq., this week.

Miss Bessie Brewster and Miss Mabel McCarthy, of Huntingdon, spent Saturday and Sunday with their friend, Miss May Willoughby.

Curtis G. Metzler, Esq., a prominent young lawyer of Boston, is touring Europe with a few friends. Mr. Metzler is a son of Mrs. Jacob Stoutenour, of Bedford.

A recent arrival at Bedford Springs is Major Ransom, of Baltimore. Shortly after the civil war broke out Major Ransom was captured. While in prison he became ill and enlisted the sympathy of General Sheridan, who sent him, on parole, to Bedford Springs. After regaining his health Major Ransom gave himself up to the Union soldiers.

Society of the 110th Pa.

COMRADES: After corresponding with the committee at Hopewell, Pa., I find it inexpedient to hold the reunion at that place this year and have decided to call a meeting to be held during encampment week in Philadelphia, September 6, at 10 a. m., in the hall of Gen. John F. Reynolds Post 71, 1226 South 8th street. It is about 12 minutes ride by trolley cars from Chestnut street. Headquarters of the society will be in this hall during week of the encampment and the comrades can come and go as they wish.

My comrades, it is over 34 years since many of us have met. The lack of knowledge of the postoffice addresses of comrades has kept many from receiving notice of the annual reunions of the society, and only about one-third of the survivors have heretofore been notified, but this year by special effort the addresses of over 300 have been obtained and the paper containing this call will be sent to each comrade, who is requested to acknowledge the receipt of it by letter or postal card to F. B. Stewart, pension bureau, Washington, D. C., or George W. Buck, secretary, Altoona, Pa., stating whether he will attend the meeting, and also furnish the names and postoffice addresses of comrades known to them who did not receive the paper.—F. B. STEWART, Washington, D. C.

Roosevelt Weakened His Pull.

Governor Roosevelt was reminded, by the turning down of several men whom he had recommended personally to Mr. McKinley for appointment to be officers in the volunteers, that there are other politicians in New York who have a pull with the administration. Not only were some of Roosevelt's men turned down, but there were New Yorkers appointed whose names were not even referred to him by Mr. McKinley. The authority for this statement is an official of the war department, who knows the endorsements on the papers of every man who was appointed. Perhaps Roosevelt would have had better luck if he had withheld his declaration in favor of Mr. McKinley's renomination a little longer. Publicly admitting himself probably weakened his pull.

At Ocean City.

Miss Mayme Weimer, of Bedford, is spending the summer in a cottage on Central avenue.—*Ocean City, N. J., Daily Reporter.*

Miss Weimer was formerly a Bedford county school teacher. She is a graduate of the Cumberland Valley state normal school, Shippensburg, and a step-daughter of ex-County Commissioner Hezekiah Barkman, of Monroe township.

MENTIONED IN BRIEF.

Town Talk and Neighborhood Notes.

MANY ITEMS OF INTEREST

Gleaned From Various Sources—Little Points Picked Up By Vigilant Reporters.

Ward Davis is conducting a barber shop at the Arandale.

Baker Frank Thompson has purchased a handsome new wagon.

John Jones, of Everett, is studying law with District Attorney Alvin L. Little.

Yesterday Miss Mary Enfield gave a picnic at the Springs to a number of her friends.

A town that is favored with a show and three hand-organs in one day isn't such a prosy old place after all.

On Thursday night of last week a frame house at "Roxbury" owned by Frank Gates, colored, was burned.

A marriage license was recently granted at Cumberland to Harvey J. Stallings and Mary L. Hackett, of Ellerslie.

The Bedford Springs orchestra will give its benefit ball next Thursday evening.

Every tramp that visits Cumberland is arrested and

Bedford Gazette.

Established in 1805.

THE GAZETTE is the leading newspaper of Bedford county and its circulation is far ahead of any of its contemporaries. As an advertising medium it is one of the best in this part of the state.

THE BEDFORD GAZETTE IS A MODEL AMONG COUNTRY NEWSPAPERS.—*New York World.*

Regular subscription price per year...$2.00
If paid in advance.....$1.50
All communications should be addressed to

The Gazette Publishing Co.,
BEDFORD, Pa.

Friday Morning, July 21, 1899.

Democratic State Ticket.

FOR SUPREME COURT JUDGE,
STEPHEN L. MESTREZAT,
of Fayette County.

FOR SUPERIOR COURT JUDGE,
CHARLES J. REILLY,
of Lycoming County.

FOR TREASURER,
WILLIAM T. CREASY,
of Columbia County.

COUNTY CONVENTION

In compliance with the usages and rules of the Democratic party of Bedford county and by direction of the Democratic county committee, a Democratic county convention is hereby called to meet in the court house at Bedford on Tuesday, the first day of August, 1899, at one o'clock p. m., for the purpose of nominating a county ticket for the following offices:

One person for the office of prothonotary.
One person for the office of register and recorder.
One person for the office of sheriff.
One person for the office of county treasurer.
One person for the office of district attorney.
Two persons for the office of county commissioner.
One person for the office of director of the poor.
Two persons for the office of county auditor.

Each election district in the county is entitled to one delegate for every fifty Democratic votes or fractional part thereof polled at the last gubernatorial election, viz.:

	Delegates.
Bedford borough, E. W.	3
Bedford borough, W. W.	2
Bedford township	6
Bloomfield	1
Broad Top	3
Coaldale	1
Colerain	3
Cumberland Valley	3
Everett	2
Harrison	2
Hopewell borough	1
Hopewell township	2
Hyndman	2
Juniata	4
Kimmell	2
King	3
Liberty	3
Lincoln	1
Londonderry	2
Mann	2
Mann's Choice	1
Monroe	4
Napier	4
New Paris	1
Pleasantville	1
Providence East	1
Providence West	2
Rainsburg	1
Saxton	1
Schellsburg	1
Snake Spring	2
Southampton No. 1	1
Southampton No. 3	3
St. Clairsville	1
St. Clair East	3
St. Clair West	2
Union	1
Woodbury borough	1
Woodbury township	1
Woodbury South	3

The new township of Lincoln is entitled to one vote.

The election of delegates to the county convention will be held in the several boroughs and townships at the usual places for holding elections on Saturday, the 29th day of July, except in South Woodbury township, which will be held on Friday, July 28. Said elections to be open from two to six p. m.

The member of the county committee residing in each election district is especially enjoined to appoint three Democrats, to be sworn or affirmed according to law, to hold the election in his district and to see that the election is properly conducted under the rules of the Democratic party. The election officers can swear themselves as election boards are usually sworn.

Democrats are asked to give careful attention to the selection of an active, energetic and influential Democrat in each election district to serve for one year as a member of the Democratic county committee.

The present county committeemen, charged with the holding of elections under this call, are as follows:

Bedford borough, E. W., John A. Cessna.
Bedford borough, W. W., A. E. Hughes.
Bedford township, C. A. Wertz.
Bloomfield, George H. Appleman.
Broad Top, Michael Collins.
Coaldale, John C. Nicholson.
Colerain, A. A. Diehl.
Cumberland Valley, W. H. Rose.
Everett, E. Peyton Turner.
Harrison, J. P. Shoemaker.
Hopewell borough, J. H. Edmunson.
Hopewell township, John T. Steel.
Hyndman, E. S. Sullivan.
Juniata, William Garber.
Kimmell, D. A. Claar.
King, G. Frank Beegle.
Liberty, James Rhodes.
Lincoln, Jeremiah Weyant.
Londonderry, Michael R. Thomas
Mann, Barton A. Jay.
Mann's Choice, C. N. Imble.
Monroe, John Fletcher.
Napier, Cyrus W. Blackburn.
New Paris, S. H. Mickel.
Pleasantville, Charles E. Statler.
Providence East, Joseph H. Van Horn.
Providence West, Emanuel M. Koontz.
Rainsburg, Dr. John G. Candler.
Saxton, J. W. Hoff.
Schellsburg, C. S. Culp.
Snake Spring, B. F. Beegle.
Southampton No. 3, John I. Marks.
Southampton No. 1, F. Hillery Donahoe.
St. Clairsville, A. S. Cohler.
St. Clair East, John H. Claycomb.
St. Clair West, J. I. Conner.
Union, Isaac A. Mickel.
Woodbury borough, H. W. Oellig.
Woodbury township, George Z. Replogle.
Woodbury South, Irwin S. Kagarise.

If the member of the county committee in any district is now absent from the district and is likely to be absent at the time of the primary election notice should be given to the chairman of the county committee at once, so that the vacancy can be properly filled.

The members of the county committee shall give due and general notice in their districts of the time and place for holding the delegate election.

E. F. KERR,
Chairman Dem. Co. Com.

A PRECIOUS BOON.

In a speech at Boston July 4 Senator William Mason, of Illinois, said: "This is the Fourth of July. This is the birthday of the nation. For a hundred years we have been saying hurrah for self-government, hurrah for liberty in religion and politics. For a hundred years we have written it all over our history, and to-day we are killing men, women and children because they want what our fathers fought for."

Many other Fourth of July orators also told how the teachings of our forefathers, embodied in the Declaration of Independence, have been violated by a self-seeking administration. The patriotic speakers blushed with shame as they spoke of the part this nation is playing in the drama in the far east—where a nation which won its liberty through a sanguinary struggle is trying to subjugate an oppressed people who are fighting for freedom. The recurrence of our great national holiday recalls the price our forefathers paid for liberty—civil and religious. This year this thought brought out vividly the fact that independence is a precious boon and that it is as dear to the Filipino as to the American. No one will deny that assertion.

The president's pernicious policy of "benevolent assimilation," in accordance with which he is trying to conquer or annihilate the Philippine patriots, was a dark blot on a glorious anniversary. The brilliant achievements of our army and navy in the war with Spain is cause for great rejoicing. The freeing of Cuba is an act which every true American applauds. But where are the unbiased, liberty-loving citizens of the United States who cordially commend the administration's attempt to "benevolently assimilate" the liberty-loving natives of the Philippines?

ALGER UNDER FIRE.

Russell Adamantine Alger has been subjected to such a heavy bombardment that he has been dazed and in his bewilderment exclaims: "I never yet retired under fire!" And, technically, the bombastic secretary of war of this great nation told the truth. Alger didn't "retire under fire" simply because he retired before the firing began. And here are the facts in the case:

The records of the war department show that Col. Russell A. Alger was recommended for dismissal from the United States army by General Custer, General Merritt and General Torbett for "absence without leave" in face of the enemy on three separate occasions. These reports were indorsed by General Sheridan, who wrote: "I cannot excuse his conduct or withhold my approval of the recommendation of his immediate commanders."

No; Alger didn't "retire under fire." But it would have been more to his credit if he had. A skulker is worse than a feeble-hearted fighter.

UNPARDONABLE INJUSTICE.

Despite the strict censorship maintained by the government, the truth of the situation in the Philippines is gradually coming to light. War's horrors in the faraway islands are vividly portrayed by the following statistics which show that some of the far western regiments have been reduced to barely one-fifth of their original numbers:

Volunteer Regiment.	Men Available For Duty.
Nebraska	200
South Dakota	275
Montana	280
Kansas	280
Washington	202

In a communication to the New York *World* Governor Lee, of South Dakota, tersely tells of the "unpardonable injustice done to a people whose only crime lies in their desire for independence and self-government," and how the administration has availed itself of the services of the volunteers "without warrant of law or justice." Governor Lee says:

> The report from Manila regarding the South Dakota volunteers is no surprise, for we have long known of the terrible condition to which they have been reduced, and have repeatedly urged the administration to have them returned home, but without effect.
>
> Their obligation to the government closed when the treaty with Spain was ratified. Since that time their services have been used without warrant of law or justice.
>
> The administration cannot escape the responsibility of its mistaken expansion policy, for which this government is paying so dearly with life and treasure, to say nothing of the unpardonable injustice done to a people whose only crime lies in their desire for independence and self-government.
>
> I have definite knowledge that many of the volunteers realize the injustice of the cause for which they are forced to fight.
>
> With the rapidly-growing sentiment that the expansion policy is a serious mistake and with the present conditions existing in the Philippines added to the experience of our own regiment, I believe but few would enlist from this state.

An American Railroad In China.

Moneyed men from the United States have secured a franchise for building a railroad from Hong Kong to Han Kow, China, a distance of nearly 700 miles. While railroads are necessary to a nation's prosperity, health is still more necessary. A sick man can't make money if there are a thousand railroads. One of the reasons why America is so progressive is the fact that in every drug store is sold Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, that celebrated tonic for the weak, appetizer for the dyspeptic and sedative for the nervous. It is taken with great success by thousands of men and women who are run down, pale and weak It increases the weight, and the gain is permanent and substantial.

The Kicker's Kick.

This world would be a funny thing if built
upon a plan
That suited kickers everywhere—woman,
child and man;
'Twould be a crooked, bulging, sadly out-of-
line affair,
And we would do a lot of things that now
we do not dare;
We'd "knock the stuffin' out of that,"
change this all about,
We'd turn the whole thing upside down and
also inside out;
And when we'd got it fixed to suit, there'd
be an awful row,
And it's a cinch that we would kick lots
worse than we do now.

—*Chicago News.*

A Hint To the Advertiser.

THE GAZETTE is read by more people than any other paper in the county.

$100 Reward $100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers, that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

Address F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

CURRENT COMMENT.

Present Day Thoughts by G. Grosvenor Dawe.

INDIVIDUAL BEADS.

The New Man as a Citizen Is Going To Bring To Pass a Better Day of Cleaner Politics.

Special correspondence of THE GAZETTE.

IRVINGTON, N. Y., July 18.—The individual beads do not constitute a necklace. The cord that passes through them explains the sinuous grace with which they lie upon the bosom of beauty. Sever the cord and the collective grace is gone. The new man as a citizen understands fully that the one thing which imparts value and interest to his life is the fact of his being in and of and permeated by racial claims. He knows—and it moulds his life—that were he thrust out alone and defenseless into the wilds of forest land he would wage a losing battle against the boisterous forces of nature. Part of his political creed, therefore, is that the best things of life—the protection, the mutual aid, the transfer of helpful ideas and almost perfect supremacy over nature—come from the fact that he holds by his fellows and his fellows hold by him. Consequently the new man as a citizen is opposed in every possible way to the fierce individualism that will make a man exclaim "every man for himself and the De'il take the hindmost." This makes him opposed to those things that are selfish in the behavior either of citizens who rule or citizens who are ruled. He is against thievery and jobbery in high places and equally against apathy and neglect of privilege in low places. You must not argue with him that greed is an instinct and that self-preservation is the first law, for he can show you numberless evidences from the history of this race of ours to prove unselfishness and self-sacrifice—even unto death—to have been the highest possible gain to the race as a whole. In the continuation of the discussion he will insist that you do not drag it down to the individual basis; for, to go back to the necklace illustration, he will show you that it is the string of a common life that ties us together in one interest and one benefit. An individual bead can be taken and yet there will still be a necklace. So, too, an individual life can drop out, yet the stream of life will go on; leading us to the understanding that an individual life is of merit only as it brings beauty and strength and honor to the glorious whole of which it is a minor part.

The new man as a citizen is going to bring to pass in ever increasing degree this test of a man's merit—not "Did he die rich or did he gain individual honor?" but "Did he feel his social obligations and thus leave the race a gainer by his life? The new man as a citizen accounts for the remarkable growth in this country of the municipal spirit. We have advanced beyond the stage when the physical conquest of a continent used up our total energy. We have ceased to spread ourselves thin over a broad area and the waves of population roll back more and more upon the towns and cities. The new man sees that this cannot go on indefinitely in its past heedless way without straining our social fabric to its very foundation. He it is who sees that tenements are light and airy, that breathing spaces are reserved in perpetuity, that life is in every way rendered more human both for himself and for others. He it is who suggests and carries out vast plans of municipal improvement, whose benefits will be enjoyed solely by future generations and whose burdens are borne most heavily by this.

The new man as a citizen will be prompt to acknowledge that every great question has two sides. Consequently though he will not be lacking in very definite opinions upon all public questions, yet fierce partisanship will be far from him and, in its place, only courtesy and charity toward those who oppose him. He also sees that the triumph of an idea does not carry with it simply the benefit of the triumphant party, but that the rights of the defeated are a most real obligation upon the shoulders of the victor. It may be well said that things have not always been so. Very well; the new man will reply that "the world moves" and he will also tell you and prove to you that the pendulum movement in political triumphs has been largely due to the fact that the party in power has forgotten that it was administering for the whole people.

The new man as a citizen is going to bring to pass a better day of cleaner politics; for he is to declare that a man who is morally unfit for his companionship or the courtesies of his home is politically unfit to receive his vote. He understands that notwithstanding those who see with him are few at present, yet their strength is not to be counted by numbers; for he has the utmost faith in the pervasive power of a right idea. The increase of his kind will bring back into political life men of strong character and of leisure. He will demand, as time progresses, more and more real trust of the people, so that we shall hope to see as part of the machinery of future government the referendum vote, by reason of which all important actions of a legislature shall be referred back to the people themselves for a final decision. And his contention will be that while—alas!—bad legislation can be bought by schemes among a few men the purchase of the majority of the voters in a state would be out of the question. But running along beside his efforts to give the people a real voice will be a constant effort to educate our mixed classes up to a better realization of their privileges as men and as Americans.

Finally, the new man as a citizen will dispose of the universal suffrage question in this way—woman by her physical contour and by her maternal functions is unable to do all that men can do. In short, she is a different creature, with different modes of thought. All these differences being conceded, the new man will also concede that the very differences go to prove that men do not understand fully all that women want; consequently, in some form or another, woman's voice will be increasingly heard in the affairs of the future.

G. GROSVENOR DAWE.

"I have received more benefit from one bottle of Foley's Kidney Cure than from months of treatment by physicians," writes V. B. Conklin, of Bowersville, Ohio. All dealers.

THOUSANDS OF REQUESTS

For Free Bottles

Are received by the manufacturers of Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, and upon strict investigation it has been found that no less than 91 per cent. of those receiving trial bottles have been so helped by the Remedy sent that they have bought large sized bottles at their druggists'.

There is no doubt that Favorite Remedy is the very best medicine known for diseases of the Kidneys, Liver, Bladder and Blood, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia and Chronic Constipation. The manufacturers are prepared to send free trial bottles postpaid to all those who will write, giving their full name and postoffice address to the DR. DAVID KENNEDY CORPORATION, Rondout, N. Y., and mentioning THE GAZETTE.

Put some of your urine in a glass tumbler; if in 24 hours it has a sediment, or a milky, cloudy condition; if it is pale or discolored, ropy or stringy, you need a good medicine, and Favorite Remedy is the best you can take. It speedily cures such dangerous symptoms as pain in the back, frequent desire to urinate especially at night, scalding, burning pain in passing water, staining of your linen by the urine and inability to hold it. Also the unpleasant and dangerous effects produced on the system by the use of whisky or beer.

Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy is sold at all drug stores at $1.00 a bottle, or six bottles for $5.00.

International S. S. Lesson For July 23.

THE HANDWRITING ON THE WALL.—Daniel 5: 17-31.

GOLDEN TEXT—"But God is the Judge: He putteth down one, and setteth up another." Psalms 75: 7.

"The God in whose hand thy breath is, and whose are all thy ways, hast thou not glorified" These words may be as true of you as they were of Belshazzar. Have you glorified God? Have you yielded back to God that which is rightfully His, or are you acting as though you belonged to yourself instead of to God? "The wicked, through the pride of his countenance, will not seek after God: God is not in all his thoughts." "The fool hath said in his heart, there is no God." Belshazzar was just such a fool, and to prove it, he dared to appropriate that which belonged to God, for his own selfish and unholy purposes. Beloved. "Know ye not that your body is the temple of the Holy Ghost" and that the members of your body are the vessels set apart for the service of God in His temple? What have you done with the temple? What have you done with the vessels of that temple? Have you used them for God's glory, or have you appropriated them to your own selfish and unholy purposes, as did Belshazzar of old? Better cut off your right hand or pluck out your right eye than that you willingly permit them to accomplish that which is contrary to God's purposes concerning them. Have you permitted the Holy Spirit to occupy His rightful temple, or are you permitting Satan to hold his carnal revelries within your heart? Are the members of your body prostituted to your own selfish pleasures or are they set apart for God to use for His own glory? "Ye are not your own. For ye are bought with a price." Struggle against it as you will, you are God's. And your breath is in His hands, just as Belshazzar's was. If you will not yield to God for His glory, then you must yield to Him for His judgments to be passed upon you. May none who shall read these lines look up as Belshazzar did, to find the verdict already written. May this lesson come to you at this time to turn you from your own selfish life, and by the power of the Holy Ghost, to the only Living and True God, whom Belshazzar defied to his own destruction. There is power enough in John 3: 16, if you will but believe it, to save you from Belshazzar's doom. Will you accept its message? If you will not, your doom is as surely written in John 3: 18 as was Belshazzar's upon the wall of his palace centuries ago.

"'Tis the hand of God that is writing on the wall.

'Tis the hand of God on the wall.'

Shall the record be, 'found wanting,' or shall it be 'found trusting,' while that hand is writing on the wall?"

"Which shall it be?" For God so loved the world, that He gave His only begotten Son, that whosoever believeth in Him should not perish but have everlasting life." Or "He that believeth not is condemned already, because he hath not believed in the Name of the only begotten Son of God."

Bismarck's Iron Nerve

Was the result of his splendid health. Indomitable will and tremendous energy are not found where stomach, liver, kidneys and bowels are out of order. If you want these qualities and the success they bring, use Dr. King's New Life Pills. They develop every power of brain and body. Only 25c at Irvine & Co's drug store.

A Great National Reserve.

A national park or forestry reserve association, for the governmental preservation of more than 7,000,000 acres of land in northern Minnesota, will be formed in Chicago this month. The organization has the cordial indorsement of Gov. Theodore Roosevelt, of New York; President John J. Hill, of the Great Northern railway; Col. John S. Cooper, of Chicago, and prominent congressmen and government officials interested in the immediate creation of great national reserves for the preservation of native forests and streams and the perpetuation of the game of the land. The Minnesota project is made doubly important through the fact that the friends and promoters of the reserve have also in view the placing under governmental charge all of the lands surrounding the headwaters of the historic Mississippi river. The national organization is now being prepared by a series of invitations sent to prominent men of the northwest and other sections of the country to meet in Chicago at a date in July not yet decided upon for the purpose of laying the foundation of the association and electing officers. The Great Northern Railway company will issue invitations to congressmen, the various state governors and to President McKinley to be the guests of the company in October and visit the site of the proposed national park. Once in the wilderness, the party will be provided with guides, taken to established hunting and fishing camps, conveyed on tours of exploration and given every opportunity to inspect the tract.

There is a limit to human strength. When it is reached the nerves will collapse. Then is the time you need a true nerve restorer and builder of health. It is Wheeler's Nerve Vitalizer. The Heckerman Drug & Dye Co.

TENDER MESSAGES

From a Heroic Husband To a Devoted Wife.

CAPT. DREYFUS' LETTERS.

Through Nearly All That He Wrote Was a Vein of High Resolve in the Face of Great Misfortune.

Translations which Harper & Bros. are about to publish, under the title of "The Letters of Dreyfus to His Wife," give for the first time the story of the case in the prisoner's own words; and it is a story that for pathos, tragedy, despair and true Spartan heroism is unsurpassed in the annals of either history or fiction.

The arrest, on the charge of selling army secrets to another nation, took place October 15, 1894, and came upon Dreyfus like a bolt out of a clear sky. For almost two months the liberty of writing even to his wife was forbidden, but on December 5 the longed-for permission was obtained and thereafter letters passed between husband and wife daily, and sometimes almost hourly, until he was removed to Devil's Island. The letters published in the volume alluded to cover the period from December 5, 1894, to March 5, 1898.

The second letter of the series, dated December 5, 1894, when Dreyfus as yet had hardly realized the danger that menaced him, is as follows:

"I am waiting with impatience for a letter from you. You are my hope; you are my consolation; were it not for you life would be a burden. At the bare thought that they could accuse me of a crime so frightful, so monstrous, my whole being trembles; my body revolts against it. To have worked all my life for one thing alone, to avenge my country, to struggle for her against the infamous ravisher who has snatched from us our dear Alsace, and then to be accused of treason against that country—no, my loved one, my mind refuses to comprehend it!

"Do you remember my telling you how, when I was in Mulhouse, ten years ago, in September, I heard a German band under our windows celebrating the anniversary of Sedan? My grief was such that I wept; I bit the sheets of my bed with rage, and I swore an oath to consecrate all my strength, all my intelligence, to the service of my country against those who thus offered insult to the grief of Alsace.

"No, no. I will not speak of it, for I shall go mad, and I must preserve all my reason. Moreover, my life has henceforth but one aim—to find the wretch who has betrayed his country; to find the traitor for whom no punishment could be too severe.

"Oh, dear France, thou that I love with all my soul, with all my heart! Thou to whom I have consecrated all my strength, all my intelligence, how could one accuse me of a crime so horrible! I will not write upon this subject, my darling, for spasms take me by the throat. No man has ever borne the martyrdom that I endure. No physical suffering can be compared to the mental agony that I feel when my thoughts turn to this accusation. If I had not my honor to defend, I assure you that I should prefer death; at least, death would be forgetfulness. Write to me soon. My love to all.

"ALFRED."

From the letter written on the day preceding his trial it is seen that Dreyfus was still hopeful after two months' imprisonment, with never a doubt about his ultimate acquittal. It is in striking contrast to the letter written after the trial, when the worst had happened and the nightmare had come true. These letters follow:

"At last I am coming to the end of my sufferings, to the end of my agony. To-morrow I shall appear before my judges, my brow high, my soul tranquil. The trial I have undergone, terrible as it has been, has purified my soul. I shall return to you better than I was before. I want to consecrate to you, to my children, to our dear families, all the time I have yet to live.

"As I have told you, I have passed through awful crises. I have had moments of furious, actual madness at the thought of being accused of a crime so monstrous.

"I am ready to appear before the soldiers as a soldier who has nothing for which to reproach himself. They will see it in my face; they will read my soul; they will be convinced that I am innocent; as all will who know me.

The letter written after his trial reads as follows:

"I suffer much, but I pity you still more than myself. I know how much you love me. Your heart must bleed. On my side, my adored one, my thought has always been of you night and day.

"To be innocent, to have lived a life without a stain, and to see one's self condemned for the most monstrous crime that a soldier can commit! What could be more terrible? It seems to me at times that I am the victim of an awful nightmare.

"It is for you alone that I have resisted until to-day; it is for you alone, my adored one, that I have borne my long agony. Will my strength hold out to the end? I cannot tell. No one but you can give me courage. It is only from your love that I can draw it.

"Above all else, no matter what may become of me, search for the truth; move earth and heaven to discover it; sink in the effort, if need be, all our fortune, to rehabilitate my name, which now is dragged through the mud. No matter what may be the cost, we must wash out the unmerited stain."

After his fate was sealed and he had been removed to Devil's Island, his determination that the truth should be brought to light was stronger than ever. One of the first letters written from Devil's Island was the following:

"I made for your sake the greatest sacrifice a man can make in resigning myself to live after my tragic fate was decided. I did this because you had inculcated in me the conviction that the truth must always come to light. In your turn, my darling, do all that is humanly possible to discover the truth. A wife and a mother yourself, try to move the hearts of wives and mothers, so that they may give up to you the key of this dreadful mystery. I must have my honor if you want me to live I must have it for our dear children. Do not reason with your heart; that does no good. I have been convicted. Nothing can be changed in our tragic situation until the decisions shall have been reversed. Reflect, then, and pursue the solution of this enigma. That will be worth more than coming here to share my horrible life It will be the best, the only means of saving my life. Say to yourself that it is a question of life or death for me, as well as for our children."

This letter was to his little boy:

"*Dear Little Pierre:* Papa sends good big kisses to you and to little Jeanne. He thinks very often of you both. I trust you will show little Jeanne how to make big high towers of blocks, which it is such fun to tumble down. Be good children, and pet your mother when she is sad. Also be kind to your grandfather and grandmother, and play no bad tricks on your aunts. When papa returns from his journey you will come to meet him at the station with little Jeanne, with mama and all the rest.

"More big kisses for you and for Jeanne. YOUR PAPA."

For Sores, Ulcers, Burns, Galls, Piles, nothing so good as Banner Salve, the most healing medicine in the world. 25c. All dealers.

BRYAN ON TRUSTS.

They Can Be Extinguished If the Republican Administration Desires It.

About 1,000 people attended the dollar dinner given by the Young Men's Democratic club of Columbus, O., the other night. The affair was strictly Democratic in its simplicity, all classes being represented. The chief guest was Col. William Jennings Bryan.

At the table with him were also seated the Hon. C. T. Callahan and George Fred Williams, of Massachusetts, Judge Tarvin, of Kentucky, the Hon. Allen W. Thurman, of Columbus, the toastmaster, and a number of others prominent in state politics. The entrance of Colonel Bryan was greeted with an outburst of applause which lasted until after he had become seated.

The Hon. C. T. Callahan, of Massachusetts, was the first speaker, responding to the toast, "The Issues." He dwelt particularly upon imperialism, trusts and free silver as the leading issues of 1900. Judge Tarvin, of Kentucky, responded to the toast, "Party and Principle."

When Colonel Bryan was introduced there was another outburst of applause that continued for several minutes. When quiet had been restored Mr. Bryan launched upon a discussion of the issues of the day in response to the toast, "Democracy." He said in part:

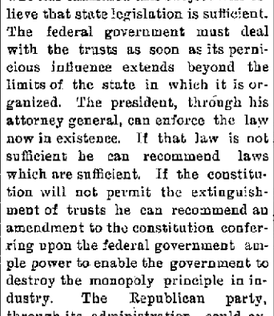
"I congratulate the club upon having declared in emphatic terms that there shall be no retreat from the position adopted by the Democratic party in 1896. The Chicago platform applied Jeffersonian principles to the questions then before the country. Every plank in the platform was a Democratic plank and not one plank could be taken from the platform without injury to the party's chances of success. Sometimes we hear a suggestion that the silver plank should be dropped or amended, but as a rule those who threatened to get off the platform are really the persons who were never on the platform. Those who aided in the adoption of the Chicago platform are still true to its principles and a multitude of those who were opposed to its adoption have been converted to it within the last three years.

"The money question is neither dead nor sleeping. Can the gold standard be regarded as satisfactory when a Republican president sent a commission to Europe to secure aid in getting rid of it? Every argument made in favor of an international agreement is a condemnation of the gold standard. The failure of the commission to secure foreign aid in the restoration of bimetallism is conclusive proof that we must act alone if we expect relief from monometalism, while the refusal of our opponents to suggest any other ratio is evidence that 16 to 1 is the only ratio at which bimetallism is possible.

"The trust question is not a new one, and yet it has grown in interest and importance because the trusts have grown in number. Attorney General Griggs is reported as saying "If anything is done to control the trusts, it must be done by the states." No one who has examined this subject will believe that state legislation is sufficient. The federal government must deal with the trusts as soon as its pernicious influence extends beyond the limits of the state in which it is organized. The president, through his attorney general, can enforce the law now in existence. If that law is not sufficient he can recommend laws which are sufficient. If the constitution will not permit the extinguishment of trusts he can recommend an amendment to the constitution conferring upon the federal government ample power to enable the government to destroy the monopoly principle in industry. The Republican party, through its administration, could extinguish its trusts if it desired to do so. It is powerless to deal with the question because it mortgaged itself to the trusts to obtain the money necessary to carry the last election. When the methods employed in the last election are understood no one need wonder that the attorney general is undisturbed by the watering of stock, the discharge of traveling men and the extortion practised on the consumer."

The latter half of Mr. Bryan's speech was devoted to imperialism, with this conclusion:

"Let us give to the Filipinos the same assurance of independence that we have given to the Cubans. Let us assure them of our intention of establishing a stable government, which, when established, will be their government, not ours. Let us assure them that we shall stand by them like an elder brother and say to other nations: 'Hands off. Let this republic work out its destiny.'"



Many a woman throws away the flower of her youth—her beauty, her amiability and her capacity for wifehood and motherhood—without realizing it. There is no sadder sight than that of a young woman who has for years been bearing up bravely and silently under physical tortures that would drive a man to the mad-house.

Thousands of women suffer in this way and ask neither aid nor sympathy. They realize that they are the victims of weakness and disease of the distinctly womanly organism. They do not consult a physician because of the well-founded fear that he will insist upon disgusting "examinations" and "local treatment." Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription does away with all necessity for these ordeals. It cures in the privacy of the home. It restores health and strength and vigor to the delicate organs concerned in wifehood and motherhood. It tones, invigorates and builds up the nerves and transforms nervous, overwrought, sickly invalids into healthy, happy wives and mothers. Dr. Pierce is an eminent and skillful specialist who has been for thirty years chief consulting physician to the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, at Buffalo, N. Y. He will answer, without charge, all letters from ailing women. The "Favorite Prescription" is for sale by all good dealers.

"I suffered from womb trouble for about twelve years," writes Mrs. Harry Pomeroy, of Box 258, Monona, Clayton Co., Iowa. "I doctored with six different physicians, but found only temporary relief. I then used six bottles of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and three of 'Pleasant Pellets.' I am a new woman. I hope and pray that this will induce other poor sufferers to use Dr. Pierce's medicines and be cured."

Give the Children a Drink

called Grain-O. It is a delicious, appetizing, nourishing food drink to take the place of coffee. Sold by all grocers and liked by all who have used it because when properly prepared it tastes like the finest coffee but is free from all its injurious properties. Grain-O aids digestion and strengthens the nerves. It is not a stimulant but a health builder, and children, as well as adults, can drink it with great benefit. Costs about ¼ as much as coffee. 15 and 25c.

My Blue-backed Spelling Book.

In an unfrequented corner, in the garret
dark and dusty,
One day I came across an ancient friend
by chance;
Time had wrinkled up his features and his
coat was worn and rusty,
But I recognized him at a single glance.
And a flood of recollections rushed and eddied o'er me,
And a panoramic vision of boyhood passed
before me,
As I tenderly and carefully the moths and
cobwebs shook
From the comrade of my school days—my
blue-backed spelling-book.

On an age-colored fly leaf, in a school boy
hand, was scrawled
The injunction "Steal not this book, my
honest friend,"
And the "honest friend's" attention was
particularly called
To the fact that "the gallows would surely be his end."
If he listened to the tempter and the honest
path forsook,
By purloining from its owner his blue-
backed spelling-book,
With its modest "a-b ab," and its meek and
lowly "Abel,"
Its tongue-twisting "phthisics" and scriptural "Zerubbabel."

Glancing through its well-thumbed pages
brought a painful recollection
Of the day I mangled "general" with a
"j,"
And of how I donned the dunce cap for a
season of reflection
On the sin of spelling "colonel" with a
"k."
While memory with distinctness brought to
mind the teacher's frown,
The sarcastic smirk of Billy Jones on the
day he cut me down;
Of how Kate Ross smiled on him and curled
her lip at me
Just because I thought "Kentucky" had its
starter in a "C."

Ah me! my old time comrade, in the years
forever vanished,
You have caused me trials and tribulations sore;
But from my remembrance there shall
nevermore be banished
The winter's day that I obtained the
floor,
And by a happy blunder spelled correct
your hardest word,
From which fact the pedagogue, in a little
speech, interred
That the time was surely coming when to
congress I'd be sent,
And "astonish all the natives" by becoming president.

From the dark and dusty garret, where for
years the mice have reveled,
I will place you in surroundings more refined;
And, though with wrinkled features and a
coat somewhat disheveled,
Your familiar face will always bring to
mind
The delightful, happy years, when no lowering clouds of sorrow
Mingled troubles of to-day with dark forebodings of to-morrow;
And when the brightly-flashing eye and the
cheek with healthy glow
Marked the merry-hearted school-boy of
some thirty years ago.

—*Golden Days.*

Story of a Slave.

To be bound hand and foot for years by the chains of disease is the worst form of slavery. George D. Williams, of Manchester, Mich., tells how such a slave was made free. He says: "My wife has been so helpless for five years that she could not turn over in bed alone. After using two bottles of Electric Bitters, she is wonderfully improved and able to do her own work." This supreme remedy for female diseases quickly cures nervousness, sleeplessness, melancholy, headache, fainting and dizzy spells. This miracle working medicine is a godsend to weak, sickly, run down people. Every bottle guaranteed. Only 50 cents. Sold by Irvine & Co., druggists.

The People's Paper.

It pays to advertise in the people's paper—THE GAZETTE.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

BEDFORD DIVISION and HUNTINGDON AND BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

In effect June 19, 1899.

NORTH.		STATIONS.	SOUTH.	
p. m.	a. m.	Lv. Ar.	p. m.	p. m.
2.50	8.10	....CUMBERLAND....	12.05	10.20
3.06	8.24	....STATE LINE JC....	11.49	10.05
3.20	8.38	....HYNDMAN.....	11.35	9.50
f3.30	f 8.47	....Fossilville....	f 11.27	f 9.44
f3.40	8.56	....Bard.....	f 11.16	f 9.35
3.44	9.00	....Buffalo Mills....	11.12	f 9.31
f3.50	f 9.06	..Sulphur Springs..	f 11.05	f
3.54	9.10	....Mann's Choice....	11.01	9.21
f4.00	f 9.15	....Napier.....	f 10.55	f 9.15
f4.04	f 9.19	....Wolfsburg.....	f 10.49	f 9.11
4.10	9.25	....BEDFORD.....	10.43	9.05
f4.13	f 9.28	....Cliffs.....	f 10.39	f 9.01
f4.18	f 9.35	....Hartley.....	f 10.35	f 8.57
f4.23	f 9.37	....Lutzville.....	f 10.33	f 8.55
f4.25	f 9.41	....Ashcom.....	f 10.29	f 8.51
4.36	9.48	....MT. DALLAS....	10.22	8.45
4.33	9.48	....Everett.....	10.17	8.42
f4.40	f 9.56	....Tatesville.....	10.07	f 8.33
f4.49	f 10.05	....Cypher.....	9.58	f 8.20
4.57	10.13	....Hopewell.....	9.45	8.12
5.01	10.17	....Riddlesburg....	9.42	8.08
5.13	10.29	..Ar. SAXTON ..Lv.	9.28	7.56
4.20		....Lv. Dudley ....Ar.	10.05	
4.35		....Coalmont.....	9.50	
4.50		....Ar. SAXTON ....Lv.	9.35	
5.13	10.29	Lv....SAXTON....Ar.	9.28	7.56
5.34	10.50	....Enriken.....	9.07	7.35
5.41	10.57	....Markiesburg.....	9.00	7.28
5.50	11.06	....Grafton.....	8.50	7.19
5.56	11.10	..McConnellstown..	8.45	7.15
6.05	11.20	....HUNTINGDON.....	8.35	7.05
p. m.	a. m.		a. m.	p. m.
6.22	11.32	Lv. Huntingdon. Ar.	6.57	7.00
7.25	1.00	Ar....Altoona.....	6.05	5.50
11.30	5.50	....Pittsburg.....	2.50	12.45
7 00	13.03	Lv. Huntingdon Ar.	6.03	6.22
10.00	2.40	Ar...Harrisburg Lv.	3.00	3.45
	p. m.		p. m.	
....	5.47	.....Philadelphia.....	11.20	12.25
				a. m.
....	8.08	.....New York.....	8.00	9.00
		(Desbrosses and Cortland Streets)		
....	8.15	.....New York.....	7.55	8.55
		(West Twenty-third Street Station)		

ADDITIONAL TRAINS.

Train No 5, Bedford Express, leaves Huntingdon at 2.05 p. m. and arrives at Bedford at 3.48 p. m. Train No. 6, Philadelphia Express, leaves Bedford at 8.00 p. m. and arrives at Huntingdon at 9.45 p. m.

SUNDAY TRAINS.

a. m.		p. m.	
.....	8 00	.....Huntingdon.....	6 15
.....	8

BROADBRIM'S BUDGET

Number One Thousand One Hundred and Fifty-Five.

AN OUTBURST OF CRIME.

Society Coddling Criminals—Something For Psychologists to Ponder On—We Are All Prone to Evil.

Special correspondence of THE GAZETTE.

NEW YORK, July 12.—Eleven hundred and fifty-five, and the day I started these letters had been hot and uncomfortable. Philadelphia was crowded beyond all possibility of shelter or food. Gangs of pickpockets roamed the streets all night, preying on our innocent country cousins who were compelled to hurry back home on their return excursion tickets, as they had not enough money left to pay for their breakfast and admittance to the exposition.

The eastern sky was flecked with streaks of light, glad harbinger of the coming day. I was dreadfully tired and I knew that their opinion of my abilities as a correspondent would be governed materially by their first impressions. So I crossed my arms and tried to think of some of the miracles I had seen since the opening. Nothing was clear. It was a tangled skein of wonders constantly changing and each change more beautiful than the one that had preceded it.

How shall I begin Broadbrim Number One? I suppose I must have fallen asleep the instant my head touched the table. And I was awakened by a bang that might have awakened the Seven Sleepers. It was a party of young fellows whose acquaintance I made in London. They had tramped the streets all night and were as full as ticks, and singing, "I Won't Go Home Till Morning." One had a red umbrella, another a yellow one—the rest had streamers fastened to the ends of their canes and with locked arms they swept the street of passengers as they marched. I soon got rid of my visitors, and then began the task which I am finishing in these latter days, but of which I have not yet found the end.

We have had a strange outburst of crime which brings back to memory the juvenile assassination of Jesse Pomeroy.

What is the matter with our boys? We read at various times in history of people possessed of the devil. If ever there was any such case we have had two illustrations, of which, or with which, the devil would be ashamed to keep company. Some time ago, on the west side of the town, two boys about twelve years of age might have been seen dragging a little boy through the streets toward an old building, around which there was an iron fence. They had rope and wire with which they fastened him to the fence, then collecting paper and shavings, they piled them up around him and set them on fire, standing back laughing to hear him scream. Fortunately, a woman in the neighborhood, who was looking out of her window, saw the boy's deadly peril and, running downstairs, released him, suffering severe burns herself. The two young villains, as the flames rose around their victim, shouted and danced and clapped their hands and acted as if it were the finest fun in the world, but when they saw the woman coming to the child's assistance they knew very well they had been committing a crime.

But as long as society coddles them up, bringing them fruit and flowers, as long as such travesty of justice and the vilest criminals are allowed to partake of that which should be the reward of virtue, so long the bands of thieves and murderers that cost us from $4,000,000 to $5,000,000 to secure us in comfort and safety from their raids, just so long official criminal offices will be the grand prizes of official villainy. I have seen men brought into court here red handed, and it really seemed as if the magistrate desired the officer to apologize to the thief. A case occurred a few years ago which made me sick at heart, yet no reparation was made to the man they hunted down, and while it is true he was eventually hanged, his life was made as happy and pleasant as it was possible for an innocent man's life to be.

On Thirty-first street, just off Fifth avenue, was a fashionable boarding house kept by a woman who once was wealthy; she had considerable fortune, and even in her failure, she retained many beautiful gems and articles of jewelry which were her pride and glory in those happy days when she was a leader among the 400. Our inside fashionable life is not as intolerant as many suppose, and while not able to ruffle her feathers alongside of the Astors and Vanderbilts, she still had enough to be recognized as one of the leaders in the fashionable world. Her boarders were among the very best and richest families in the city and her character irreproachable. One morning the servants, wondering that she was not there, as her usual custom was to supervise the breakfast, knocked on her door several times and finally, hearing no reply, opened the door and found her lying dead, in full dress, as though prepared for dinner; her hands and feet were firmly tied together by portions of a sheet, which answered for a rope; a bandage was firmly placed under her chin and over her head, preventing her from giving any alarm. There were no marks of violence; she had simply been strangled to death by the assassins, aided possibly by a little chloroform. That day hardly anything else was talked about except the assassination of this woman in upper New York; the police were almost wild because there was no clew. How did the murderer get away? The key of the door, which was locked, was on the inside. An army of detectives and all the Pinkerton officers that could be found sank back chagrined and exhausted before the chief, when they informed him they had found nothing. Now here is something for psychologists to ponder on. The reporter of a prominent Boston paper had been reading a Boston paper which an hour before had been filled with New York news, and something seemed to tell him that a stylish negro who was walking on the other side of the street was the murderer of the New York woman. He crossed the street and followed on after him, without exciting any attention, and saw him enter a colored church, where a revival was then being held. He left the church and found an officer, to whom he told his suspicions that he had the murderer which all New York was talking about, and a heavy reward had been offered. The New York police were then notified; a requisition was immediately obtained from the governor; it was approved by the governor of Massachusetts, and the day following he was brought to New York. When he was arrested and searched in Boston a pair of sleeve buttons and a very peculiar gold watch, which the murdered woman had since her childhood, and some other articles were identified as belonging to the murdered woman. The negro himself, whose name was Cox, had been head waiter for a number of months in her house, had disappeared a few days before the murder. She was married to a gentleman who had once been a heavy operator on Wall street, but had retired from all business several years before. When all other sources of evidence had been gone over, suspicion landed on her husband, a quiet old gentleman, over seventy years of age. Visitors flocked to the house and talked of the unfortunate matter in the old man's presence, and he had to bear the agony of their suspicions, while unbidden tears rolled down his cheeks, almost scalding him as they fell. It was wicked, intolerably wicked, but he had to wait until his vindication came from the Supreme Power above. When Cox reached New York almost the entire body of detectives were set upon his track and unsavory instances of his former life were brought to light. The fact of his possession of the watch and cuff buttons confirmed the police in the belief that he was the man who committed the murder. His trial came on. The damaging circumstantial evidence had wound him like a net, from which there was no escape, and the jury brought in a verdict of wilful murder in the first degree. Colored and white ministers crowded around him to give assurances that the gates of Canaan were opened to receive him. One woman brought him expensive flowers every day and invariably embraced him as they opened the cell door. She expressed a desire to meet him in heaven and Cox assured her that he would await her coming with impatience. The last week approached and all miscellaneous visiting was forbidden, except to the woman who had brought him a daily renewal of fresh flowers. Another woman, who had only been admitted three or four times during the period of his incarceration, on applying for admission the fourth day before the execution, was denied. She begged and prayed most earnestly just to see and speak to him one moment. The bluff sheriff refused her and asked her what she wanted. She told him it was just to kiss and bless him before he died. Still, in a calm review of the past and present, we will find we are not much better than we have been and are. It is the same old thing over again. We are all prone to evil, as the sparks fly upward. The tiger will not change his stripes, nor can the leopard his spots.

BROADBRIM.

Are You Ever Depressed?

And is it not due to nervous exhaustion? Things always look so much brighter when we are in good health. How can you have courage when suffering with headache, nervous prostration and great physical weakness?

Would you not like to be rid of this depression of spirits?

How? By removing the cause. By taking

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

It gives activity to all parts that carry away useless and poisonous materials from your body. It removes the cause of your suffering, because it removes all impurities from your blood. Send for our book on Nervousness.

To keep in good health you must have perfect action of the bowels. Ayer's Pills cure constipation and biliousness.

Write to our Doctors.

Perhaps you would like to consult some eminent physicians about your condition. Then write us freely all the particulars in your case. You will receive a prompt reply, without cost.

Address, DR. J. C. AYER, Lowell, Mass.

The People's Paper.

It pays to advertise in the people's paper —THE GAZETTE.

Niagara Falls Excursion.

The Pennsylvania Railroad company has selected the following dates for its popular ten-day excursions to Niagara Falls from Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington: July 27, August 10 and 24, September 7 and 21, and October 5 and 19. An experienced tourist agent and chaperon will accompany each excursion. Excursion tickets, good for return passage on any regular train, exclusive of limited express trains, within ten days, will be sold at $10 from Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington and all points on the Delaware division; $11.25 from Atlantic City; $9.60 from Lancaster; $8 50 from Altoona and Harrisburg; $6.90 from Sunbury and Wilkes-Barre; $5.75 from Williamsport; and at proportionate rates from other points. A stop-over will be allowed at Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua and Watkins within the limit returning. A special train of Pullman parlor cars and day coaches will be run with each excursion. An extra charge will be made for parlor car seats. Tickets for a side trip to the Thousand Islands (Alexander Bay) will be sold from Rochester in connection with excursions of July 27, August 10 and 24, September 7 and 21, good to return to Rochester or to Canandaigua via Syracuse within five days, at rate of $5.50. Tickets for a side trip to Toronto will be sold at Niagara Falls for $1 on July 29, August 12 and 26, and September 23. In connection with excursion of September 7 tickets will be sold to Toronto and return at reduced rates, account Toronto fair. For time of connecting trains and further information apply to nearest ticket agent, or address Geo. W. Boyd, assistant general passenger agent, Broad Street station, Philadelphia.

SURFACE OF ROADS.

Only the Hardest Stone Should Be Used For Top Layer.

The advantages to be derived from good stone roads are so manifold that all other materials should be discarded where tough road stone is available for their construction and maintenance. But it is greater economy to use earth or gravel than to go to the expense of macadamizing roads with too soft, too brittle or rotten material. Many use this because it is easily prepared. A road should never be surfaced with anything short of trap rock or serpentine. Inferior material may often be used with impunity for the first layer, or foundation, but even this should be selected with great care.

The evils resulting from improper construction of stone roads are even greater than those from the use of improper material. Macadam never intended that a heterogeneous conglomeration of stone and mud should be called a macadam road. Neither did he intend that the name should be applied to roads constructed of large and small stones mixed together and spread upon the surface. The surface of a road built in this manner is constantly disturbed by the larger stones, which work to the surface and which are knocked hither and thither by the wheels of vehicles and the feet of animals. Such methods of construction cannot be too severely condemned.

The first course of foundation of the macadam road can be made of the coarsest stones from the crusher, provided that they are of uniform size and that each stone shall weigh not over six ounces and will pass through a 2½ inch ring. Where the road is to be eight inches thick this foundation should be four inches after rolling. If the road is to be of greater thickness than eight inches, the foundation should be composed of two courses separately rolled.

After having thoroughly rolled this foundation apply enough ground stone or coarse sand to fill the interstices. This should be wetted and thoroughly rolled until a hard and uniform surface is obtained.

Upon this foundation the surface material should be placed, wetted and thoroughly rolled. The stones of which this surface material is composed should be if possible crushed to a size of one inch in diameter; but if that is not possible they should never be larger in diameter than 1½ inches. Ground stone screenings should then be spread upon the surface, wetted and rolled as before, until a hard smooth surface is the result.

STATE AID FOR ROADS.

What the System Has Done For the Farmers of New Jersey.

Road building by state aid is steadily increasing in New Jersey, says Engineering News. The principal construction has been in the direction of roads four, six and eight inches deep, as experience has shown that properly drained earth is a sufficiently good foundation for any road superstructure, and all that is wanted is enough "metal" on the surface to stand up under the wear until the roads have to be resurfaced. This happens when the roads are subjected to two or three inches of wear. To cheaply maintain the surface an application of coarse sand or gravel and loam containing oxide of iron will keep the surface in good condition and make a soft cushion for the feet of horses.

The authorities of New Jersey have decided on roads 10, 12 and 14 feet wide in the country and 16 feet wide

TEANECK ROAD, NEW JERSEY.
[From L. A. W. Bulletin.]

in the towns as the limits for state aid. If the citizens wish wider roads, they must do the remaining work at their own cost. The roads are now costing from 30 to 70 cents per square yard, depending on the locality, availability of stone, etc.

Before the advent of stone roads the leading highways, not graveled, were almost a bed of sand, and teams carried 40 or 50 baskets of produce to Philadelphia markets with difficulty. Farmers shipped produce mainly by railways and boats as being the cheaper method.

The farmers now cart to market instead of sending by boat and return with from three to five tons of manure, and thus effect a large saving. When carting an average load of 150 baskets, the farmer saves by the use of his own team about $10 per day. He also saves a commission of 10 per cent, or about $6 on 150 baskets, by marketing his own produce.

Some Kansas Streets.

"We don't think we have ever known the roads to be quite so bad on this part of the Lord's footstool, as they were last spring. An empty wagon is a load for a team on any of the unpaved streets," says the Quenemo (Kan.) Republican.

Road Briefs.

Would you be willing to have the public judge you by the character of the road in front of your house?

Call your neighbors together and devise some way for making the roads good in your vicinity.

Repairing a road saves rebuilding.

LOSS BY BAD ROADS.

Part Falls on the Farmer and the Consumer Pays the Balance.

The actual extra cost of moving products is not the only loss by bad roads by any means. Farmers lose by not being able to get to market when the market is good, by the waste of products that cannot be marketed at all on account of bad roads, by not being encouraged to cultivate things that require a speedy market, and in a great many other ways. The actual money loss to the farmers of the United States by the bad roads of the country is not less than one-fourth of the total home value of all their products. The total home value of the annual products of the United States farms is about $2,500,000,000 and the loss by bad roads is about $600,000,000, so that the farmers lose, or they would lose if they could stand all that loss themselves, one-fourth the value of all their products by the extra cost of getting them to market.

They do not pretend to be able to stand all that loss themselves. They stagger under it as well as they can and bear all they can of it and the rest they saddle upon the consumer and the dealer. That is one reason why the people of the cities and towns are beginning to understand that they are interested in good roads.

There is No ? About It.

No question indeed with those who have used it, but that Foley's Kidney Cure is absolutely reliable for all Kidney and Bladder diseases. All dealers.

KIDNEY TROUBLE Is a deceptive disease—thousands have it and don't know it. If you want quick results you can make no mistake by using Dr. Kilmer's Swamp Root, the great kidney remedy. At druggists' in fifty cent and dollar sizes. Sample bottle by mail free, also pamphlet telling you how to find out if you have kidney trouble.

Address, Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.

CORN CULTURE.

The Modern Idea Is to Kill Weeds and Keep the Soil Well Stirred.

The culture of corn in a general sense consists of doing two things—killing weeds and stirring the soil. Weeds are injurious because they consume the plant food and to that extent they rob crops. They also take large quantities of water from the soil. Stirring the soil aids in the formation of plant food, aerates or ventilates the soil, influences soil temperature, improves tilth, and in a measure controls the supply of moisture. With these two leading thoughts in mind we will let them govern us throughout the corn growing season, says a writer in The New England Homestead, in preface to more minute directions in which the following items occur:

After the soil is well plowed thorough pulverization is necessary. The disk harrow, the spring tooth and smoothing harrow, and a drag, or roller, make a good combination for this work. A few days after planting, just before the corn plants begin to come through, go over the field with a harrow. This helps with the further pulverization of the soil and kills all the little weeds.

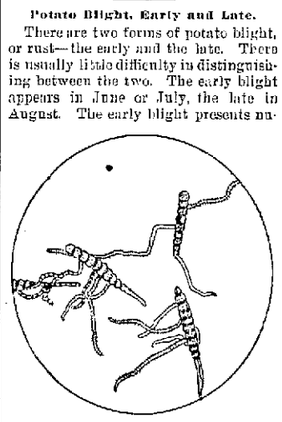
In a week, when the corn is two inches above the ground, go over the field a second time with the harrow. This leaves the soil fine and mellow, the field clean and active, and the corn plants not hurt a particle. Begin cultivation at this stage for an additional reason—viz. stirring the soil to control the moisture supply. Water comes up in the soil just as oil in a lamp wick. It has capillary flow—that is, little tubes are found in the soil and water rises from soil particle to soil particle, and when it gets up to the top of the ground it vaporizes. In stirring the soil we simply break off the top of these tubes, and the fine dirt acts as a mulch, thereby keeping this water in the soil.

About two inches, all things considered, is the best depth for cultivation. Cultivating in clods or to an unusual depth destroys the roots and injures the plant. Neither does it furnish an effective mulch.

Summing up, the following should be borne in mind: Begin the cultivation of the corn before planting time, harrow the ground at least twice after planting, cultivate after every rain to break the crust—cultivation is needed as much to conserve moisture as to kill the weeds—keep cultivators away from the corn roots, never plant corn in clods, have the cultivator leave the soil level and even, but not in ridges. Fight the weeds: they are the worst enemies of corn.

Potato Blight, Early and Late.

There are two forms of potato blight, or rust—the early and the late. There is usually little difficulty in distinguishing between the two. The early blight appears in June or July, the late in August. The early blight presents numerous sharply outlined, dark brown spots on the leaves. The late blight manifests itself as a progressive withering or dying of the leaves, spreads more rapidly than the early, and usually presents a readily seen white, moldlike growth on the underside of the leaves. Both diseases often appear together, especially on late varieties. Both of these diseases are spread by spores. The figure presented by Professor Lamson of the New Hampshire station in his "Notes on Apple and Potato Diseases" shows the curious shaped spores of early blight (magnified) germinating preparatory to infecting the host plant. The spores of the late blight are egg shaped.



GERMINATING SPORES OF EARLY BLIGHT.

Repeated experiments have shown that both these diseases may be profitably controlled by spraying with bordeaux mixture.

For early blight on early potatoes Professor Lamson advises to spray when the vines are about two-thirds grown or as soon as the disease makes its appearance. Repeat the spraying in about two weeks.

For both early and late blight on late potatoes spray three times—the middle of July, the 1st of August and the middle of August.

Setting Out Celery Plants.

When settled, warm weather has come in May or June and celery plants have made a growth of five or six inches, they should be set in the garden. It will be of advantage at this time to trim off the tops of the leaves and about one-fifth at the end of the main root. The ground must be thoroughly worked and fertilized with fine, rich compost, containing chicken manure if practicable. The plants are set in rows three to four feet apart and five to six inches apart in the row. It is practically impossible to make the ground too rich, and good stable manure seems to be most in favor for the purpose. As much as 2,000 pounds to the acre of a "high grade, complete commercial fertilizer" may be used upon the soil already supplied with stable manure. The soil must be kept moist, and if it is not naturally so water must be turned on liberally. The soil must be loose both before and after transplanting and weeds kept down industriously. Cultivation must be especially careful until the celery has made a good start after the final transplanting.

CELERY KING
NATURE'S CURE

What is Celery King?

It is an herb drink, and is a positive cure for constipation, headache, nervous disorders, rheumatism, kidney diseases, and the various troubles arising from a disordered stomach and torpid liver. It is a most agreeable medicine, and is recommended by physicians generally. Remember, it *cures* constipation.

Celery King is sold in 25c. and 50c. packages by druggists and dealers. 1

Grain-O Brings Relief

to the coffee drinker. Coffee drinking is a habit that is universally indulged in and almost as universally injurious. Have you tried Grain-O? It is almost like coffee but the effects are just the opposite. Coffee upsets the stomach, ruins the digestion, affects the heart and disturbs the whole nervous system. Grain-O tones up the stomach, aids digestion and strengthens the nerves. There is nothing but nourishment in Grain-O. It can't be otherwise. 15 and 25c. per package.

Live Stock

FEEDING GRAIN.

How to Get the Most Out of Bulky Food.

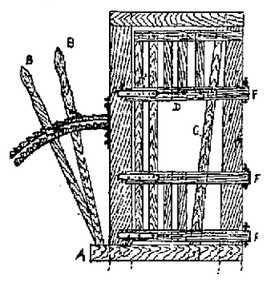
There is great unwillingness on the part of many old farmers to feed grain to stock unless they are obliged to do so, says the Boston Cultivator. They have grown up with the belief that coarse fodder and even hay are more economical than grain, and as a desire to economize is their ruling idea they try to save all the grain the farm grows to turn into money. If all the farm produce were to be sold in its original state, doubtless the grain would bring the most in proportion to the cost of getting it to market. Indeed there are large amounts of coarse fodder grown on most farms that are too bulky in proportion to their nutritive value to be profitably sold. If it were not possible to get some good out of them by feeding to stock, they must be allowed to rot down into manure. Yet in feeding this rough, bulky food so much of its nutrition goes to keeping up animal heat and making the digestive organs work that there is little gain for the animal itself. It is not an uncommon experience with farmers who feed thus to have stock fall off in flesh all winter and be "spring poor" at its close. If such farmers would make the experiment of feeding some grain with this bulky food, it would make their stock more thrifty, make the manure pile much richer, and would make the bulky food an advantage instead of a source of loss to its owner.

Concentrated nutrition is necessary if we would dispose of a large amount of rough, coarse feed with profit. On most eastern farms corn is the grain that can be most easily and profitably grown and that furnishes in its stalks a great amount of roughness that requires all the grain grown with it to dispose of to the best advantage. But we believe it possible with good stock to purchase feeds for feeding to supplement the corn grain that will be of even greater advantage. Linseed and cottonseed meal are so rich feeds that great care is required in feeding them. They are nitrogenous feeds and are therefore better fitted to supplement most of the coarse feeds, like straw and cornstalks, whose nutrition is chiefly carbonaceous. When we feed corn grain and cornstalks together, there is not wide enough difference between them to make the best ration. When we add a small proportion of linseed or cottonseed meal, most of whose increased cost will be returned in the manure pile, it enables the animal to digest the whole ration more perfectly.

Where the policy of purchasing these concentrated meals to feed with coarse fodder is generally adopted it will greatly add to the value of much that, as it is generally fed, does neither stock nor its owner much good. The farmer, instead of throwing it out as if it had little value, will care for his corn fodder and straw as he has never done before. While they are of little value to be fed alone, they become valuable as an adjunct to feeding a large amount of oil or cottonseed meal that could not be disposed of without them.

Dehorning Shoot.

Professor J. J. Edgerton of the Iowa experiment station furnishes to The Breeder's Gazette a plan of a substantial and convenient dehorning shoot. At A there is a crossbar placed on either side of the posts and bolted. The two levers



FRONT VIEW OF DEHORNING SHOOT.

BB are hung between these; also the upright C. This upright is left free to play backward and forward and is attached to one of the levers by means of a rope. This, when drawn up, fixes the animal's lateral position. To the other lever is attached the rope that draws up the animal's head by means of a web or movable framework placed under the jaw against the crossbar D, to hold it rigid vertically. The gate should be made out of good, heavy, solid material, bolted together and with no cracks large enough for the animal to get its feet through. The hinges should be heavy and of wrought iron. Any blacksmith can make them out of, say, one-fourth inch by two inch iron. The gate is fastened shut by means of pins, FF, passed through eyelets bolted to the post. A lever should be arranged on the side of the shoot and these pins attached to it, so that they can all be removed at once.

English as Beef Eaters.

The annual consumption of beef and mutton in the United Kingdom reaches the enormous aggregate of 1,500,000 tons.

Don't Forget the Business End.

Farmers are like editors in one respect, says Live Stock, and that an important one. The editor gives all his thought and work to making the best paper he can and forgets the "business end" of his calling. So the farmer pays too little attention to the sale of the farm products. In times past many farmers, especially in the south, directed nearly all their energies to production, and when the crops of grain and stock were ready for the market they were dumped promiscuously on the market with but little attention to the demands of the trade. The successful farmer and stock raiser of the present day studies the markets, plants to meet the demand and uses his best endeavors to sell his products at the time and place and in the manner to get the most out of them. One end of the business is about as important as the other.

Frozen Meat.

The largest frozen meat factory in the world is said to be the one at Barracas, a suburb of Buenos Ayres. It can handle 3,500 sheep daily, or about 100,000 every month in the year. The freezing rooms have a capacity of nearly 100,000 cubic feet and hanging room for 6,000 sheep. The storerooms in which the sheep are stored after freezing, to await shipment, have a capacity of 150,000 cubic feet, and have room for more than 50,000 sheep.

A Little Known Fact

That most serious diseases originate in disorder of the kidneys. No hope of good health while the kidneys are wrong. Foley's Kidney Cure is guaranteed to make the kidneys right. All dealers.

FRUIT AND FLOWERS

NUT GROWING.

Plain and Practical Talk of Interest to Amateurs.

The planting and cultivation of various kinds of nuts will sooner or later be given more attention by nurserymen and landowners than at present. The hybridization of nuts has already begun, and it can be safely predicted that many new hybrids will be produced in the near future. A nut of this sort has been obtained by crossing two distinct varieties, the black walnut and California walnut, and has been given the name "Royal." Mr. Luther Burbank, the originator of various new hybrids in fruits, is the successful experimenter, says a Country Gentleman correspondent, whose remarks are further reproduced, as follows:

On almost every farm there is more or less space which could be utilized and converted into a nut grove at very little expense or trouble—the steep sides of a swale or gully, hillsides that are too steep to cultivate, a row of nut trees planted on each side of the lane, or planted in fields used as permanent pasture: in the latter case the trees, if not planted too thickly, would add to the value of pasture land by the delightful shade given.

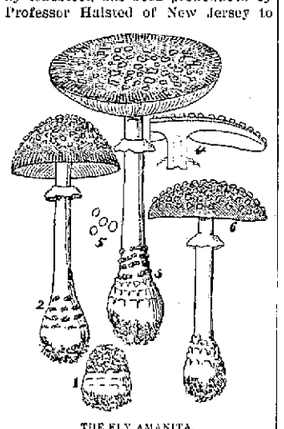
Nature seems to have distributed the various kinds of nuts in soils and localities best suited to their growth. For instance, the chestnut is always found growing on a sandy soil, while a hickory is rarely found growing in sandy localities, yet would thrive in sand if planted there. The chestnut will thrive if planted in almost any deep rich soil where there is good drainage. I have often heard it said that a chestnut tree if planted on any but a sandy soil would not live, and I have also heard it asserted that it cannot be transplanted successfully; but I have proved to my own satisfaction that both of these can be done quite successfully. The chances of success can be made greater by introducing a little of the soil natural to the tree into the hole in which it is to be planted.

The writer transplanted some 10 or 15 sweet chestnut trees last spring. Digging good sized holes, we carefully placed the trees in them and then filled the holes nearly full of sand. After pressing down the sand we covered the latter with about two or three inches of clay loam to prevent their drying out. All but one or two of these trees are alive and will be grafted the coming spring with improved varieties.

Not long since I read an article on chestnut culture by Jacob Dingee of Pennsylvania. Mr. Dingee's method was to cut off the old trees or any young ones that were too old to graft down to the ground. They would then send up a new growth of sprouts. These were thinned out the next year to a few more than were needed. At each stump or root the sprouts were grafted when two or three years old. They were afterward again thinned out to a suitable distance apart.

A Very Poisonous Toadstool.

Amanita muscaris, fly amanita or fly toadstool, has been pronounced by Professor Halsted of New Jersey to



THE FLY AMANITA.

be our most common, cosmopolitan, poisonous toadstool, growing in wood land especially under evergreen trees and sometimes in open pastures, being found at nearly all weeks in the growing season after the 1st of June, and is the species which caused the death of Count de Vecci at Washington in November, 1897.

On account of the large size and highly colored yellow, orange or scarlet cap, flecked with white, the species is easily recognized. The white or yellowish white stalk, four to six inches long, somewhat woolly or scaly below, rises from a gradually widening bulbous, rough base and an incomplete vulva or cup. The cap is three to eight inches broad, with white gills, slightly tinged with yellow, and bright scarlet or yellow upon the upper side, where the white fragments of the vulva adhere closely to the smooth skin of the pileus, that is striate near the margin. Various stages in the development of this dangerous toadstool are shown from 1, the young "button" stage, to 6, the fully developed specimen.

Beds For Pot Plants.

In making beds or perennials or pot plants that are expected to shift for themselves, dig the soil quite deeply. After planting them give the bed a thorough soaking underneath by making a few holes in which to pour the water. Pour in as much as the porous soil will absorb, but keep the surface perfectly dry. Plants moved during cloudy weather if treated in this manner will hardly wilt.—Gardening.

Remarkable Rescue.

Mrs. Michael Curtain, of Plainfield, Ill., makes the statement, that she caught cold, which settled on her lungs; she was treated for a month by her family physician, but grew worse. He told her she was a hopeless victim of consumption and that no medicine could cure her. Her druggist suggested Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption; she bought a bottle and to her delight found herself benefited from first dose. She continued its use and after taking six bottles, found herself sound and well; now does her own housework, and is as well as she ever was—Free trial bottles of this Great Discovery at Irvine & Co's drug store. Only 50 cents and $1.00, every bottle guaranteed.

Some Foolish People

Allow a cough to run until it gets beyond the reach of medicine. They often say, "Oh, it will wear away," but in most cases it will wear them away. Could they be induced to try the successful medicine called Kemp's Balsam, which is sold on a positive guarantee to cure, they would immediately see the excellent effect after taking the first dose. Price 25c. and 50c. Trial size free. At all druggists.

Would Have Cost Him His Life.

I have been using Foley's Kidney Cure and take great pleasure in stating it gave me permanent cure of kidney disease which certainly *would have cost me my life.* I recommend it to any one afflicted with kidney trouble.

OSCAR BOWMAN, Lebanon, Ky.

All dealers.

PEOPLE OF THE DAY.

Frederick W. Holls, whose plan for international arbitration submitted to the peace conference at The Hague has caused comment in every part of the world, is a well known member of the New York bar. His selection as secretary of the American delegation to the disarmament meeting was a recognition of his special fitness for the position. In addition to his knowledge of and experience in the law he is a scholar and an author and will undoubtedly prepare an intelligible and instructive report of the conference. Mr. Holls was a delegate at large to the New York state constitutional convention in 1894 and was chairman of education.

FREDERICK W. HOLLS.

Though of G[illegible] parentage, Mr. Holls is a native born American. He is a graduate of Columbia university and in 1898 received the degree of LL. D. from the University of Leipsic.

Wants Women on the Commission.

Mrs. Potter Palmer, who was president of the board of lady managers of the Chicago World's fair, protests against the statement of Commissioner Ferdinand W. Peck that he could not delegate women to act on the Paris exposition commission until notified by

MRS. POTTER PALMER.

the French government that such appointments are desirable. Mrs. Palmer says:

"The exposition management leaves us free to form our committees without dictation. They have a woman's committee, and we are at liberty to appoint women.

"The women of this country are much surprised that no women have places on the United States commission, but I feel sure that when the management of the exposition of 1900 is organized there will be proper recognition of our women in some way, either through President McKinley or Mr. Peck."

About Funston's Whiskers.

A little paper down in Texas pays this compliment to the Kansas warhero: "No matter if Colonel Funston does wear whiskers and hail from Kansas, he has been Johnny on the Spot all through the fighting in the Philippines." Which reminds us that Colonel Funston does not wear whiskers. He did wear whiskers up to the date of his marriage, but his wife took one look at him, screamed and then he cut his whiskers off. He now wears a mustache and a little goatee. The pictures of him in the papers are all wrong.—Kansas City Journal.

A Business Elopement.

"Your daughter," said the young man, "is determined to have a large society wedding."

"True," admitted the old gentleman.

"It will cost not less than $1,200," continued the young man.

"Probably more than that if her plans are followed," returned the old gentleman. "What of it?"

"Why, it has occurred to me," explained the young man, "that if we put our heads together we might avoid that expense and make an elopement of it."

"My boy," replied the old gentleman, "you are positively all right. I suppose my cue is to object to your attentions."

"Precisely, and I'll do the rest. And then"—

"Well?"

"I presume a fee of 50 per cent of what I save you would be no more than my share, would it? A little extra pocket money, you know, over and above whatever you may settle on your daughter."—Chicago Post.

Our Horses.

Few of the million passengers or more who make their daily journey in a London bus know that the horses which draw them are nearly always American or Canadian. Great Britain, the "horsiest" country in the world, buys more than 20,000 horses from the United States every year. Nearly all of these are heavy draft horses. The truth is, since the coaching era came to an end the British farmer has neglected the harness horse in favor of the hunter and still prefers to rear "something that can gallop and jump."—San Francisco Argonaut.

To Clean Delicate Carpet.

Don't use tea leaves to clean a delicate carpet. They will be sure to stain it. Damp bran or newspapers dampened and torn will answer the purpose. Sweep the way of the nap of the carpet. Never shake rugs from the end. Too much weight comes on them, and they are liable to be torn or strained. Shake them from the edges. Turn them face downward to be swept, or the dust will be ground into them. Salt used on a carpet collects dampness and rusts the tacks.

Housekeeping Hints.

Clam shells are more convenient for scraping pots and kettles than a knife.

Ceilings that have become smoked by a kerosene lamp should be washed off with weak soda and water.

Dried fruits are best kept in bags and hung up on a dry wall. They may also be preserved, if properly dried, in boxes.

When you drive a nail into a wall, clothes press or closet to hang things on, drive it through a spool up to the head.

Plant an ad. in THE GAZETTE and watch your business grow.

Gave Up All Hope.

Louis Prickett, 509 Bryan Ave., Danville, Ill., writes:

I had suffered several years with Asthma and after trying a great many remedies I had given up all hope. I was advised to try Foley's Honey and Tar. It immediately stops the coughing spells and I get my breath more freely. It is the only medicine that ever gave me relief. All dealers.

Williamsport Dickinson Seminary

is co-educational and progressive, providing what constitutes a pleasant, refined, Christian home, with the best intellectual and social training for practical life. Takes a personal interest in each student, and adjusts methods to need. Location healthful, buildings commodious, grounds large—ball field, tennis courts, two gymnasiums—17 teachers; 9 regular courses, with elective studies when desired. Rare advantages in Music, Art and Elocution. Home and tuition in regular studies $225.40 a year. Discounts to ministers, teachers and two from same family. Catalogue free. Term opens Sept. 4th, 1899. Address

Rev. EDWARD J. GRAY, D. D., President, Williamsport, Pa.

June9w13

"A FAIR FACE MAY PROVE A FOUL BARGAIN." MARRY A PLAIN GIRL IF SHE USES

SAPOLIO

No Publication In Bedford County Has as Great a . .CIRCULATION As The Gazette.

Result: THE GAZETTE gives its patrons more for their money than any other paper in the county.

Moral: Merchants should take advantage of this excellent advertising medium to increase their business.

B. & B.

Prices Reduced

—cut more vigorously than ever before on good, useful goods.

Most earnest clearing out and sacrifice of odd lots and surplus lines of summer goods ever this store made.

Fine 25c Imported Madras, 15c

20c Madras, 10c.

18½c Madras Ginghams, 6½c.

Fine 25c woven stripe P K's., 10c.

Imported Dimities, 10c, 12½c.

12½c American Dimities, 5c.

30c Organdies, 15c.

Other pretty Organdies under price—10c.

20c double width Cheviottes, 10c.

35 inch fine colored stripe India Linons, 7½c.

Good wash goods, 4c.

75c and dollar Dress Goods, 35c.

Useful double width Dress Goods, 10c.

50c India Silks, 35c.

Lot of Priestly's fine black goods 40 to 42 inch, 50c—price unapproached for these celebrated, genuine Priestly's goods.

Write for samples—give an idea of what goods, styles for what use, you're interested in, so out of such large lots we'll be sure to send the exact samples you want.

Chance to get good goods for so little money as never before known—we'll let the styles and qualities prove it—and all who investigate will be big gainers.

BOGGS & BUHL,

DEPARTMENT X,

Allegheny, Pa.

Administrators' Notice.

Letters of administration having been granted to the undersigned on the estate of David Stayer, late of South Woodbury township, deceased, notice is hereby given that all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment and those having claims against said estate will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN S. GUYER,
CALVIN H. DETWILER,
Administrators.

JOHN H. JORDAN, Attorney. jun23

Notice of Inquisition.

In the matter of the partition of the real estate of Rebecca Ritchey, late of Everett Borough, Bedford County, Penna., deceased.

To Solomon H. Ritchey (residence unknown), Mrs. Ella Zeigler, wife of H. B. Zeiglar, residing at Belleville, Ohio, and W. N. Flasher, guardian for Harry Flasher and Onetia Flasher (children of Mrs. Hannah Flasher, a deceased daughter) non-residents of the county of Bedford: Take notice that in pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, a writ of partition has been issued from said court to the Sheriff of said county, returnable on the 4th day of Sept. A. D., 1899, and that the inquest will meet for the purpose of making partition of the real estate of said decedent on Aug. 4th, 1899, at 1 O'Clock P. M., of said day, upon the premises, at which time and place you can be present if you see proper.

The premises in Inquisition are described as follows:

No. 1. A lot of ground in Everett Borough, Bedford county, Penna., situated on South Side of West Main street fronting said street on the north, on the east by an alley, on the south by Raystown Branch, and on the west by lot of Mrs. Hannah Thompson. Having thereon erected a 2-story "L" shaped brick and frame dwelling house; also a 2-story plank tenant house, stable and other outbuildings.

No. 2. A lot of ground 50x150 feet in West Providence Township, Bedford County, Pa., having thereon erected a plank dwelling house, said lot being situated along Milk and Water road in Hollar's addition.

ANDREW DODSON, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Bedford, Pa., June 23d, 1899.

The People's Paper.

It pays to advertise in the people's paper —THE GAZETTE.

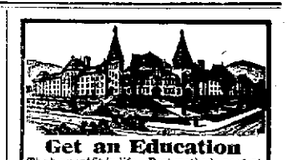
H. A. RUSH,

Successor to her brother, George A. Rush.

DEALER IN

Marble and Granite Monuments, Headstones, Etc., Bedford, Pa.

Estimates made on all kinds of Cemetery work. may 1299yl.



Get an Education

The best outfit in life. Best methods used at

CENTRAL STATE NORMAL SCHOOL,

LOCK HAVEN (Clinton Co.), PA.

Strong faculty, varied courses, good library, modern apparatus in laboratory and gymnasium, handsome buildings, extensive grounds. Shortest time, least expense, State aid to students. In addition to regular courses, electives work is offered in Music, Shorthand, Typewriting. Send for illustrated catalogue.

JAMES ELLIS, Ph.D., Principal, Lock Haven, Pa.

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PATENTS

Caveats, and Trade-Marks obtained and all Patent business conducted for MODERATE FEES.

OUR OFFICE IS OPPOSITE U. S. PATENT OFFICE and we can secure patent in less time than those remote from Washington.

Send model, drawing or photo., with description. We advise, if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee not due till patent is secured.

A PAMPHLET, "How to Obtain Patents," with cost of same in the U. S. and foreign countries sent free.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Interesting Information for Those Who Want to Buy.

INTENDING PURCHASERS

Will Do Well to Consult This Column If They Wish to Save Money and Procure the Best Bargains.

For Sale

General Store and Stock. Daily mail. P. O. in building. J. F. Snyder, Foreman, Pa. july 21w2.eow

Bedford Classical Academy.

During the summer vacation private instruction will be given to students desiring it, in the Ancient and Modern Languages and Higher Mathematics The classes in Object Drawing and Crayoning under the direction of Mrs C. V. Smith will be continued. Terms reasonable. For particulars call on or address C. V. SMITH, A. M., Principal.

WANTED:—A loan of $3,600 on valuable improved real estate centrally located in Bedford, Pa., valued at $8,000 For particulars address "A", GAZETTE office, Bedford, Pa. July21w4.

Established in 1872, Bedford, Pa.

JOHN G. HARTLEY & CO., BANKERS.

JNO. G. HARTLEY, JNO. M. REYNOLDS, S. S. METZGER.

Individual liability. Capital and real estate unencumbered, $300,000.00. Accounts of merchants, farmers and others solicited. Pay interest on time deposits and receive deposits payable on demand.

WM. HARTLEY, JR., Cashier.

AGENTS WANTED.

To sell to the consumers our Teas, Coffees, Baking Powder, Spices, Extracts, Soaps, Starches, Chocolates, etc. Address the

Grand Union Tea Co.,
38 Baltimore Street.
July14w5 Cumberland, Md.

WANTED—Teams to haul lumber. For particulars address Thos. F. Smouse, Cumberland, Md.

A Card.

We, the undersigned, do hereby agree to refund the money on a 50-cent bottle of Greene's Warranted Syrup of Tar if it fails to cure your cold. We also guarantee a 25-cent bottle to prove satisfactory or money refunded.

Dec2w26. IRVINE & Co.

A pure whisky agrees with any food, in fact, aids digestion. It tones the stomach, increases the flow of the gastric juices and so promotes strength and flesh. A pure whisky like HARPER Whisky.

SOLD BY

B. F. Eichelberger, Bedford, Pa.; John Eichelberger, Hopewell, Pa.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE: Consisting of four dwelling houses and grounds centrally located, in Bedford, Pa. Will sell cheap to quick purchaser. Address A. S. Fisher, 1307 Eleventh Ave., July21w4. Altoona, Pa.

Sale Register.

All persons having sale bills printed at this office get a free notice in the sale register This is worth several times the price of the bills.

In Bedford township on Thursday, August 17, at 2 p. m., William F. Cromwell, administrator of Mary A. Wilson, deceased, will sell the real estate of decedent. See ad. in GAZETTE.

Programme for Concert.

The following is the programme to be rendered at the concert in Ridenour Hall Tuesday evening, July 25:

The Golden Sceptre.....*Schleppegrell*
Mandolin and Guitar Club and Orchestra.
Oh, Italy, Thou Cherished Land,
From the Opera "Attila".....*Verdi*
Miss Fyan.
Overture—Crown of Gold.....*Herman*
Leo and James Coveney.
Selection,
Miss Elizabeth Metzger.
Simple Aveu.....*Francis Thome*
Miss Mary Louise Fyan.
O, Cor Amoris,
St. Thomas Choir.
Among the Roses.....*Wilson*
Leo and James Coveney.
The Mighty Deep.....*W. H. Smie*
Mr. Russell Gephart.
The Musician's Dream,
Miss Fannie Heckerman. Miss Helena Donahoe and Mr. Thomas Cashman.
The Ideal Overture.....*Daniels*
Mandolin and Guitar Club and Orchestra.

Reduced Rates to Pittsburg.

On account of the Young People's Christian Union, U. P. Church, to be held at Pittsburg August 2 to 7, the Pennsylvania Railroad company will sell excursion tickets from points on its line to Pittsburg at rate of single fare for the round trip; minimum rate, twenty-five cents. Tickets will be sold on August 1 and 2 and will be good to return until August 9, inclusive, except that by depositing ticket with the joint agent at Pittsburg before August 6, and the payment of fifty cents, the return limit may be extended to leave Pittsburg not later than August 31, 1899. For specific rates and conditions apply to ticket agents.

St. Swithin's Day.

Saturday was St. Swithin's Day—and it rained—so if there is anything in the old-time prophecy we will have many showers within the next forty days. The old rhyme runs thus:

St. Swithin's Day, an' there be rain,
For forty days it will remain;
St. Swithin's Day, an' it be fair,
For forty days 'twill rain nae mair.

St. Swithin's Day, July 15, was named in honor of St. Swithin, Bishop of Winchester. The transfer of his remains having been delayed forty days by rain, it was believed that a rainy St. Swithin's Day portended as many consecutive days of rainfall.

Creamery and Cold Storage Plant.

A syndicate of Blair and Bedford county farmers will shortly install a combined creamery, ice cream and cold storage plant at Martinsburg. The plant will have a daily capacity for 1,000 pounds of butter, the product of 1,500 cows, and an unlimited capacity for manufacturing ice cream. Fruits and vegetables will also be kept in cold storage. The plant will be equipped with a machine which will turn out twenty-three tons of ice every twelve hours. The Jackson Refrigerator company, of Chicago, Ill., and the Elgin Creamery company, of Elgin, Ill., are interested in the project The plant will be completed within ninety days, at a cost of $5,500, and its operations will be conducted by a joint stock company. Altoona will be the market point for the products. The capitalists interested in the enterprise are Charles McMasters and H. H. Lykens, of Martinsburg; George W. Replegle and H. K. Brown, of Woodbury; James E. Mock, of Curryville; B. B Blanchard, of Toledo, O., and J. M. Widener, of Chicago.

Services by Rabbi Rubenstein.

Rabbi C. A. Rubenstein, of the Har Sinai Temple, Baltimore, who is at present at the Bedford Springs hotel, will conduct divine services Saturday morning at 9 o'clock in the Bedford Springs hotel parlors.

Return Thanks.

The friends of John H. Miller, who accidentally killed himself at Cessna on Friday, desire to thank their neighbors for their kindly sympathy and assistance in their bereavement.

DEMOCRACY'S PROSPECTS.

Ex-Representative Kerr's Predictions Concerning Pennsylvania.

Ex-Representative James Kerr, of Pennsylvania, sees brilliant prospects ahead for his party. He is of the opinion that the determination of honest government Republicans to get rid of the Quay machine will help the Pennsylvania Democrats. In discussing state politics the other day Mr. Kerr said:

"The people are waiting with much interest for the action of the Quay convention. If the Republicans nominate General Hawkins for state treasurer his connection with the war may give him enough strength to secure his election, in spite of the anti-Quay feeling in the state; but the prospects seem very good for the election of the Democratic candidate.

"It is thought that the Democratic candidate will get a very heavy vote from the Republicans whom the Quay people call 'insurgents.'

"It is not likely that there will be an extra session of the state legislature. The election of a senator to succeed Quay will go over to a new legislature. I think there is a fair chance that the Democrats may elect the senator. Quay controls the Republican machinery and will name the candidates for the legislature, who will be Quay men, and this will mean that many of them will be defeated by Democrats.

"I think the anti Quay Republicans fully realize the only way to succeed in this fight is to join with the Democrats in the fight against Quay. I think many of them will vote against the Quay legislative candidates and Democrats are likely to get control of the lower house. There is a possibility that the result might be the election of a Democrat. At all events, it does not seem possible that Quay can be elected."

With respect to the attitude of the Pennsylvania Democrats toward Bryan and the Chicago platform. Mr. Kerr said:

"A majority of the delegates from Pennsylvania to the Democratic national convention will be favorable to the Bryan organization and will favor permitting the platform of 1900 to be written by the friends of the 1896 platform. There will be some gold men in the delegation, but if the unit rule is enforced, as usual, the delegation will vote for Bryan and let the Bryan people write the platform.

"Democrats who are true to the party do not feel that the next platform should be written by those who refused to support the party on the 1896 platform. A majority of the Pennsylvania delegation will favor the platform being written by those who wrote it in '96, and will trust to them to adapt it to the present conditions."

Methodist Day.

ALTOONA, PA., July 19, 1899.

To the Members and Friends of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Altoona and Juniata Districts—

The Epworth League Alliance and official boards of the Methodist Episcopal church of Altoona extend you a most cordial invitation to participate in the exercises and social enjoyments of Methodist Day, at Lakemont park, on Thursday, August 3, 1899.

This beautiful resort being situated two and a half miles from Altoona and about the same distance from Hollidaysburg, arrangements have been made with the Pennsylvania Railroad company to furnish ample railroad facilities and transportation at one fare for the round trip over its lines, from all points in Blair and adjacent counties, to the above named places, from which the park is reached by the trolley line.

This occasion will be a general reunion of Methodists in this section of the state and a profitable as well as an enjoyable time may confidently be expected. Public exercises will be held both in the forenoon and afternoon in the large auditorium, at which addresses will be delivered by Rev. J. M. King, D. D., of New York, secretary of the Church Extension society; Rev. D. H. Moore, D. D., of Cincinnati, O., Editor of the *Western Christian Advocate*, and other persons from a distance. Such an opportunity to hear these leading men of the church will doubtless be readily embraced by our people.

Music, which will be one of the special features of the day, will be furnished by an orchestra, and a large chorus choir, under the control of Prof. A. Judson Smith, will lead the singing. Books to be used, the "Chorus of Praise." Ample provision has been made to furnish good meals at twenty-five cents, tickets for which can be purchased on the ground, or at any time previous to the day, by application to the pastors of the Altoona and Juniata districts.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Religious Services.

Methodist Episcopal church, Rev. E. M. Stevens, pastor.—Services on Sunday at 10:30 a. m. and 6:30 p. m. Sunday school at 2 p. m. Epworth League devotional exercises at 6 p. m.

Reformed church, Rev. Irvin W. Hendricks, pastor.—Services on Sunday at 10:30 a. m. and 6:00 p. m. Sunday school at 9:15 a. m. Prayermeeting, Wednesday, at 7.30 p. m.

Presbyterian church, Rev. C. C. Adams, pastor.—Services on Sunday at 10:30 a. m. and 6 30 p. m. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. Christian Endeavor services at 6:00 p. m. Prayermeeting, Wednesday, at 7.30 p. m.

Trinity Lutheran church, Rev. M. L. Culler, pastor.—Services on Sunday at 10:30 a. m. and 7.30 p. m. Sunday school at 2 p. m. Christian Endeavor services at 6:15 p. m. Prayermeeting, Wednesday evening, at 7 30 o'clock.

Bethel A. M. E. church, Rev. R. M. Henderson, pastor.—Preaching on Sunday at 10:45 a. m. and 8 p. m. Sunday school at 2:30 p. m.; Christian Endeavor meeting, 7 p. m. Wednesday night, literary society at 8:30. Thursday night, prayermeeting at 8:30. Friday night, general class at 8:30.

A. M. E. Zion church, John and West streets, Rev. J. T. Moore, pastor.—Services at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m., Sunday. Christian Endeavor, 6 p. m. Sabbath school, 2 p. m.

Advertised Letters.

The following letters have been held thirty days in the Bedford, Pa., postoffice, and if not called for within two weeks from this date will be sent to the Dead Letter Office at Washington. When asking for these letters please say "Advertised:"

Frank H. Foster, Miss Myrtle Hasel, M Cowherd, W. F. F Coon, Miss Julia Baker, The Lyon Mansion.

D. W. PROSSER, P. M.
Bedford, Pa., July 21, 1899.

Card of Thanks.

The family of John G. Fisher, deceased, desire to extend their sincere thanks to the neighbors and others for the valuable aid, kindness and sympathy given them in their recent bereavement, especially as they did not know the serious condition of the deceased until a short time prior to his death.

Schellsburg.

JULY 19.—Prof. and Mrs. O. S. Jamison, of Conemaugh, are visiting friends in this community.

On Thursday evening the Reformed people held an ice cream festival in the town hall and took in $19.22.

On Sunday evening as the people were going home from the Christian Endeavor meeting a beautiful rainbow stood in the east. It was a perfect arch and stood for about fifteen minutes. As there can be no rainbow without clouds and rain, so there can be no true character manifesting all the Christian virtues without dark clouds of trouble and bitter tears of repentance.

The new Reformed parsonage is about ready for the plasterers.

The berry pickers are busy picking blackberries and huckleberries.

On Thursday at about 1 o'clock your scribe saw men, women and children running through town, taking a northwestern route. Upon inquiry he found that the excitement was caused by the burning of a barn and its contents belonging to Ed. J. Colvin, on the Horn place. The smoke ascended to the sky and in a short time barn and crop were lying in ashes. There was no insurance, either on barn or crop. It is a mystery how the fire originated, whether from spontaneous combustion or from matches is unknown. GIDEON.

New Enterprise.

JULY 7—Rev. D. C. Lippincott occupied the pulpit in the Progressive Brethren church on Sunday morning

Some threshing has been done here. The average yield of wheat will be about 25 bushels per acre.

Merchant L. R. Over has accepted the agency for "Brumbaugh's History of the Brethren Church," and will canvass the township in the near future.

S. H. Sell, Esq., and wife tarried in the village over Sunday night at the hospitable home of Jacob Furry.

A new roof is being placed on the large church at this place John T. Koontz is also re-roofing his house.

Miss Mary Brumbaugh has been selected as teacher of the primary school at this place.

George Latshaw, Samuel Werking and George Z. Replogle, appraisers of the real estate of the late John L. Replogle, viewed the several properties of the late decedent on Thursday last.

Harry Furry and Gold Snowberger have secured employment in Johnstown at fair wages.

O. R. Myers, a student at the University of Michigan the last three years, is spending a few weeks at his home at this place.

A bright little Indian girl from the government school at Oneida, Wis., has been the chief astraction at this place the past week. She is in charge of Miss Florence Horner, a teacher in the institution, who is here visiting former neighbors and friends.

M. S. G.

Point.

JULY 19.—The Evangelical church will have their quarterly conference at Sloan's Hollow on Saturday afternoon. Preaching Saturday night; preaching and Communion on Sunday morning and preaching and Communion at this place on Sunday evening.

On Saturday evening last some thirty-six friends and neighbors took possession of your correspondent's residence and soon the tables were set and ice cream, cake and hot coffee were served. This was in honor of Mrs. Elizabeth Hissong's sixtieth birthday. All had a good time. The good woman was the recipient of some beautiful and valuable presents, which were thankfully received. Your correspondent was not forgotten, as a beautiful wall pocket now adorns his den. Come again, friends.

J. E. McMullin, William Zeigler, Ed. Custer, William Furgeson and Ealy McCleary started on Monday morning for Windber in search of work. The last named young man is already employed there and had been on a visit to his family.

B. F. Hoover, of Fishertown, put up a lot of spouting for your correspondent on Tuesday. Mr. Hoover does good work.

On Saturday and Sunday your correspondent had the pleasure of entertaining Mrs. Margaret Peck and daughter, of Everett, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Amick and daughter, of Bedford, Mrs. Maud Dibert, of Pittsburg, and Chester A. Amick, of Sunbury.

There will be a festival in the town hall on Saturday evening. HOOKER.

Social Event.

On Tuesday evening a surprise party was given by Mrs. Rebecca Arnold, at her home on Penn street, in honor of her daughter, Mrs. Ross Moore, who will go to Pittsburg to-day to join her husband, who took up his residence there some time ago. The following persons were present: Mrs. William Arnold, Mrs. Winfield Arnold, Mrs Harry Arnold, Mrs. George Hawkins, Mrs. Burton Edsall, Mrs. Bailey Hughes, Mrs. Watson Stiffler, Mrs Sarah Brown, Mrs. Andrew Dodson, Mrs. George Smouse, Mrs. Henry Hershberger. Mrs. Watson Hartzell, Mrs. William Devore, Mrs. John A. Cessna, Mrs. Nancy Cessna, Mrs. George Stiffler, Mrs. Preston Deibaugh and daughter, Mrs. Joseph May and daughter. Mrs. Anthony Sammel and sons, Mrs. Isaac Harclerod and daughter, Mrs. John Corle and daughter, John Richards, wife and son, Miss Annie Moore, Miss Ruth Allen and Miss Kate Crouse.

Surprise Party.

A surprise party was given in honor of Frank Milburn, of Colerain township, on Saturday evening. The following persons were present: Emanuel Beegle and wife, Samuel Naugle and family, Shannon Beegle and family, Scott Pickes and wife, Mrs John F. Beegle and children, Philip Wilkeson, John Waltman, David Bingham, Frank Beegle, Ross Harclerode, Howard Harclerode, John W. Milburn, Benjamin Beegle, Claude Beegle, Samuel Fickes, Reese Smith, Miss Bertha Milburn, Miss Grace Beegle, Miss Agnes Waltman, Miss Minnie Engeland, Miss Olive Beegle. The evening was pleasantly spent in playing various games. One of the most attractive features was an elegant repast, which all thoroughly enjoyed.

Volcanic Eruptions

Are grand, but skin eruptions rob life of joy. Bucklen's Arnica Salve cures them, also old running and fever sores, ulcers, boils, felon, corns, warts, cuts, bruises, burns, scalds, chapped hands, chilblains. Best Pile cure on earth. Drives out pains and aches. Only 25 cts. a box. Cure guaranteed. Sold by Irvine & Co., druggists.

Ice! Ice!

All orders left at R. G. T. Wolff's cigar store will be promptly filled.

S. B. DEFIBAUGH.

J. V. V. A. Encampment.

The fifth annual encampment of the Juniata Valley Veteran association will be held at Newport October 10, 11, 12 and 13. The annual reunion of the Perry County Veteran association will be held at the same place on one of the four days of the encampment. The counties comprising the Juniata Valley Veteran association are Bedford, Blair, Center, Fulton, Huntingdon, Juniata, Mifflin, Northumberland, Perry, Snyder and Union. About 100 tents are erected and camp is conducted according to military rules. Hundreds of old soldiers annually attend these reunions.

MARRIED.

CARNS—YOUNG.—On Wednesday, July 19, 1899, at the Lutheran parsonage, South Richard street, by Rev. J. W. Lingle, Russell Carns and Lizzie Young, both of Ray's Cove.

DIED.

WISEGARVER.—July 15, at Cessna, Mr. William C. Wisegarver, aged 83 years, 7 months and 1 day.

Ladies' Russets Sacrificed.

We have too many Russets in ladies' lines. The demand here for Russets has not been as great as last year, although this shoe in the cities is more popular than ever before. Watch the feet of knowing ladies. That will tell the story.

Ladies, now's your chance. We have fixed the price on Russets low enough to warrant you in turning your pockets inside out. The same quality of shoes will cost you double next year. You can save a pretty penny now by providing yourselves with fine dress shoes for good weather all winter and for late fall and early spring wear. You'll be wise if you investigate this sale. Don't wait till your size is gone.

A smart woman always has at least two good pairs of shoes in use. It's economy. Any person who understands the texture of leather will tell you that. Two pairs of shoes worn week about will last longer than three pairs worn out one pair at a time. Try it.

Vici-Kid wearers are shod with lightness. The marvel is that kid so fine and soft can be so tough and durable and wet-proof.

We have gone over our entire stock of these goods and put the price at a real sacrifice figure. When you examine the quality and see the price, you will be sure to buy if you believe that "a dollar saved is a dollar earned."

But don't be too late.

WM. S. LYSINGER,
BEDFORD, PA.

Public Sale.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Beford County, Penna., the undersigned, administrator of the estate of John Henry, deceased, will sell at public vendue on the premises, on Tuesday, the 15th day of August, A. D., 1899, at one o'clock p. m. a house and lot of ground, with the appurtenances, situated in the village of Loysburg, South Woodbury Township, Bedford County, Pa., bounded as follows: On the north by the lot of B. F. Jamison, on the south by the lot of ——Carberry, an alley on the east or rear of lot and Pattonville Turnpike on front or west. Containing about one lot and one-half, having thereon erected a plank weather-boarded dwelling house and other outbuildings.

Terms cash. ELIZABETH HENRY,
Administratrix of John Henry, deceased
July 21.

Notice.

Notice is hereby given that the Orphans' Court of Bedford County has entered a decree that the legal presumption of death of Lucy Bush, late of Londonderry township, is made out and the said Lucy Bush, if alive, or any person for her, is required to produce to said Court, on or before the 27th day of October, A. D., 1899, satisfactory evidence of her continuance in life. In default thereof, the Court will order the register of wills to issue letters of administration to the party thereto entitled.

PER CURIAM.
Attest: JAMES CLEAVER, Clerk.
DANIEL S. HORNE, Attorney.
July 21,3t.

For Sale.

Tract of 50 acres having thereon two-story dwelling house, stable, all necessary outbuildings, good water and fruit. Within three miles of New Baltimore, Somerset county, Pa.

Also, tract of 125 acres 4 miles from New Baltimore, having thereon a large dwelling house, new bank barn, good water and farm in good condition.

Also house and lot in Hyndman

For particulars address George J. Beuning, Port Reading, New Jersey, or his attorney, E. F. Kerr, Bedford.
July21w3.

Administrator's Notice.

Letters of administration having been granted to the undersigned on the estate of Philip Cuppett, late of Harrison township, deceased, notice is hereby given that all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment and those having claims or demands against the same will present them without delay for settlement.

FRANK E. COLVIN, Attorney, W. H. CUPPETT, Administrator.
July14,

We become sole surety on all bonds.

If you want a bond

" As Executor, Trustee, Administrator, Guardian, Receiver, Assignee or in Replevin, Attachment Cases, etc.,

" As a Contractor,

" As a United States Official,

" As a State, County, or Municipal Official,

" As an Officer of a Fraternal Society,

" As an employee of a Bank, Corporation or Mercantile Establishment,

The Fidelity and Deposit Company of Maryland will furnish it.

Don't give or accept personal surety

Apply to JACOB REED, Agent, Bedford, Pa. for information and rates. jn21 m2

....WATCHES

You cannot buy

as cheap anywhere in town, quality considered, as we sell them.
We do the best watch repairing and our prices are no higher than you pay for inferior repairing.

J. W. RIDENOUR,
Jeweler and Optician.

Corner Room in Ridenour Block, Bedford, Pa.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

SHERIFF.

We are authorized to announce the name of JOHN FLETCHER, of Monroe Township, as a suitable candidate for the nomination for SHERIFF, subject to the decision of the Democratic county convention.

We are authorized to announce the name of CAPT P. G MORGART, of Everett, as a suitable candidate for the nomination for SHERIFF, subject to the decision of the Democratic county convention.

TREASURER.

We are authorized to announce the name of D W. AMOS, of Saxton, as a suitable candidate for the nomination for COUNTY TREASURER, subject to the decision of the Democratic county convention.

We are authorized to announce the name of WILLIAM H. BECKLEY, of West St. Clair Township, as a suitable candidate for the nomination for COUNTY TREASURER, subject to the decision of the Democratic county convention.

We are authorized to announce the name of JOHN S. WHETSTONE, of Snake Spring Township, as a suitable candidate for the office of TREASURER, subject to the decision of the Democratic county convention.

COUNTY COMMISSIONER.

We are authorized to announce the name of FREDERICK GEPHART, of near New Paris Borough, as a suitable candidate for the nomination for COUNTY COMMISSIONER, subject to the decision of the Democratic county convention. *

We are authorized to announce the name of J. FRANK REED, of Bedford, as a suitable candidate for the nomination for COUNTY COMMISSIONER, subject to the decision of the Democratic county convention.

We are authorized to announce the name of BARTLEY HUGHES, of West Providence Township, as a suitable candidate for the nomination for COUNTY COMMISSIONER, subject to the decision of the Democratic county convention.

We are authorized to announce the name of SAMUEL S. DIEHL, of Bedford Township, as a suitable candidate for the nomination for COUNTY COMMISSIONER, subject to the decision of the Democratic county convention.

We are authorized to announce the name of JOHN I. MARKS, of Southampton Township, as a suitable candidate for the nomination for COUNTY COMMISSIONER, subject to the decision of the Democratic county convention. *

We are authorized to announce the name of GEORGE H. APPLEMAN, of Bloomfield Township, as a suitable candidate for the nomination for COUNTY COMMISSIONER, subject to the decision of the Democratic county convention.

We are authorized to announce the name of JOSEPH E. SEIFERT, of Mann's Choice, as a suitable candidate for the nomination for COUNTY COMMISSIONER, subject to the decision of the Democratic county convention.

We are authorized to announce the name of JOSEPH W. BOOR, of Bedford Borough, as a suitable candidate for the nomination for COUNTY COMMISSIONER, subject to the decision of the Democratic county convention. *

We are authorized to announce the name of WILLIAM H. HARCLERODE, of Snake Spring Township, as a suitable candidate for the nomination for COUNTY COMMISSIONER, subject to the decision of the Democratic county convention. *

We are authorized to announce the name of JAMES MORSE, of Mann Township, as a suitable candidate for the nomination for COUNTY COMMISSIONER, subject to the decision of the Democratic county convention *

We are authorized to announce the name of A. H. EGOLF, of Napier Township, as a suitable candidate for the nomination for COUNTY COMMISSIONER, subject to the decision of the Democratic county convention.

We are authorized to announce the name of JAMES A. SILL, of Napier Township, as a suitable candidate for the nomination for COUNTY COMMISSIONER, subject to the decision of the Democratic county convention. *

POOR DIRECTOR.

We are authorized to announce the name of ANDREW J. STECKMAN, of Monroe Township, as a suitable candidate for the nomination for POOR DIRECTOR, subject to the decision of the Democratic county convention. *

AUDITOR.

We are authorized to announce the name of FRANK P. BARTON, of East Providence Township, as a suitable candidate for the nomination for AUDITOR, subject to the decision of the Democratic county convention. *

We are authorized to announce the name of JAMES COLLINS, of Mann Township, as a suitable candidate for the nomination for AUDITOR, subject to the decision of the Democratic county convention. *

Bargains every day in the year.

We will give you a bargain every day in the year on Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silverware and Spectacles. We have the largest assortment of goods shown in the county. All new patterns Nothing out of date.

W. A. DEFIBAUGH,
The Leading Jeweler,
BEDFORD, PA.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE
—OF VALUABLE—
REAL ESTATE

In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, the undersigned administrator of Mary A. Wilson, late of Bedford township, deceased, will offer at public sale on the premises on

THURSDAY, AUGUST 17, 1899,

the following valuable real estate:

A tract of land situate in Bedford township, Bedford county, Pa., adjoining land of Edward Tew, Joseph Wilson, Jacob Hall, Ross Thompson and others, containing 20 acres, more or less, having thereon erected a small house and stable.

Terms One-third cash at confirmation of sale and the balance in six and twelve months with interest.

Sale to begin at 2 p. m.

WILLIAM F. CROMWELL,
ROBERT C. MCNAMARA, Administrator.
Attorney. July21w3.

Executor's Notice.

[ESTATE OF JACOB BOLLINGER, LATE OF BEDFORD BOROUGH, BEDFORD COUNTY, PA., DECEASED.]

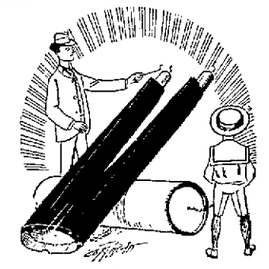
Letters testamentary on the above estate having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims to present the same without delay to

GEORGE N. BOLLINGER, Executor,
Or to his attorney,
HUMPHREY D. TATE, Bedford, Pa.
July14

JULY CLEARANCE SALE
AT THE
METROPOLITAN
Clothing and Shoe House,
Oppenheimer Building, Bedford, Pa.

Cut this out and bring it with you. This sale will save you **50 cents** on every dollar's worth of goods you buy here.

GENTLEMEN'S
CLOTHING SALE.



SUMMER SUITS at prices which will enable you to save money. The heighth of the season will be reached on

JULY 4th,

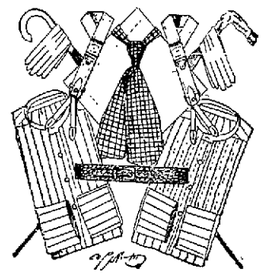
And as we carry no stock over we make a special reduction sale in order to dispose of all Summer Stock, no matter at what price. Here we stand to tell you of the wonderfully LOW prices we marked on them.

All our $5, $6 and $7 suits in all wool worsteds, cheviots and plaids, new up-to-date styles. Clearance sale price . . . . . **$3.66.**

All wool $8, $9 and $10 suits. Clearance Sale price . . . . . **$4.88.**

The very best suit, former price $11 to $18. Clearance sale **$8.85 and $10.**

Everyone of the above suits are almost reduced to half and some less than that. Youth's and children's clothing is comparatively as low in price. Remember, our dealings with you are strictly fair and honest. We don't misrepresent things in order to make a sale. Your money back if your goods are not what we recommend them to be. So on this basis you take no chances with us.



GENTS'
furnishing goods.

Our stock is up to perfection in this line. Here we sell the silk front shirt you pay the world over $1.00, our special clearance sale price . . . . . **59 cts.**

Hats and Caps, a reduction of from 25 to 50 per cent. on the dollar.

Good 50c evening shirt at 25c. Trunks, Traveling Bags, &c., are included in this clearance sale. All our 50c ties. Clearance Sale price 39c. 25c ties at 15c. 50 dozen Straw Hats on hand to accommodate our harvest friends.

Ladies' Shirt Waists and Skirts. A few days ago we received an invoice of a fine line of the above mentioned goods and have them put on sale with the rest of the goods.

SHOES in our Shoe Department

have been reduced for this clearance sale. A lot of Ladies' Oxfords, the $1 kind, all go at . . . . . **50c.**

The $2.00 kind at . . . . . **$1.00.**

No odds nor ends—all regular sizes and new goods.

A lot of Misses' $1.25 Black Dongola Button shoes, 13 to 2, at . . . . . **58c** a pair.

Ladies' fine dress shoes in buttoned and laced, black and tan colors, all sizes and styles. The $1.25 kind at . . . . . **88c** a pair.

The $2 kind at $1.25. The $3 kind at $1.90. Ladies, this is your chance to supply your wants. Better come now as these goods at these low prices will find lots of customers.

Gentlemen's Shoes . . . and Oxfords

The well dressed people know how to appreciate our shoes. For quality and wear with style combined they can't be beat. Here we offer you something that will interest you. The big bargains are not alone in Dress Shoes but include Working Shoes, too.

LOT 1. All our $3 and $4 dress shoes in patent leather, Russia calf and vici kid, reduced to **$2 and $2.50 a pair.**

Our $3 and $2 50 line all go during this Clearance Sale at $1.50 a pair.

Our $1 50 line all go at $1 a pair. Is this cheap enough for you? If not, come and tell us—Who can beat it?

Men's Heavy Working Shoes, extra made for harvesting, guaranteed solid leather, worth everywhere $1.25. Our special low price . . . . . **95c a pair.**

Our best Working Shoes are made to sell at $1.75 and $2. Clearance Sale price . . . . . **$1.25.**

Men's Dress Oxfords at half price.

After reading the above if you think you need anything in this line come to us and if you find that what you have been reading in this ad. is not correct we will pay you for your time. It pays you to come 25 or 50 miles to buy of us. On every $10 worth of goods you purchase of us you save $5. Remember the place.

The METROPOLITAN **Clothing and Shoe House,**
OPPENHEIMER BUILDING, Bedford, Pa.

One Hundred and Ten Years of Cures

is a record to be proud of, but when Old Dr Oellig came to this country he brought the prestige of this old German remedy with him and he always used

Dr. Oellig's German Vegetable Tonic and Blood Purifier

in his private practice, with a success that made him and this wonderful remedy a Household Word.

It is a nature cure, being compounded by the formula of Dr. Oellig, an eminent German Physician.

This herb cure is put up in a package large enough to make one quart of Liquid Medicine, to be mixed with one quart of whisky or wine.

By mail 75 cents postpaid. Do not have any fear of having it sent by mail. We do most of our business in that way and by our traveling agents, to whom we make very liberal inducements.

H. W. OELLIG,
Proprietor and Manufacturer,
Woodbury, Pa.
may19m6

Mail Order Customers May Participate

in our great Midsummer stock reduction sale of Summer merchandise. If you live too far away from the store to conveniently attend the sale in person

Mail us your wants

and we will see that your order is given the same careful attention as you would receive were you doing the buying yourself.

All dry goods are delivered free of charge to points within one hundred miles of Altoona, when the money accompanies the order.

Watch the Altoona daily papers for further information regarding this big movement of Summer merchandise.

GABLE & CO.
1320-22-24-1404 11th AVENUE,
ALTOONA, PA.

ARTISTIC ADVERTISEMENTS ARE ATTRACTIVE.

THEY'RE READ THAT'S WHAT THEY'RE FOR.

Gazette ADS ALWAYS ATTRACTIVE

PLANT an ad. in THE GAZETTE and watch your business grow.

"A WORD TO THE WISE IS SUFFICIENT.

H.A. Barnett.

dress goods .. FOR summer.

We ask inspection of the extraordinary values.

Our best results in every way come from doing a volume of business. So the profits charged on each bit of goods is smaller than would suit other stores.

Write for samples and your request will receive promptattention if you help us to intelligent choosing by stating about the price you wish to pay and the colors you favor. Prices never meant so great saving as now.

Show samples to your friends.

linens.

A chance to stock up cheaply.

No one with linen wants can afford to miss the opportunity for money saving which we present.

linings.

Noteworthy values. Our lining section is doing a largely increased business. Every price represents a saving. We are offering a chance to benefit your purse.

shoes.

Extraordinary values during this month in men's tan shoes, ladies' Oxford ties and slippers.

Rather than carry over any summer weight goods, we have cut the prices on the same to less than cost.

Men's Russia calf shoes with welted soles Reduced from $2.50. **$1.50.**

Ladies' tan and black kid Oxfords and slippers Reduced from $1.50. **75c.**

Ladies' tan, fancy cloth top shoes..... **98c.** Reduced from $1.50—strictly solid leather.

TENNIS SHOES. (High and Low Cut).

Men's tennis shoes (first quality gum) patent leather lace stay and patent leather tip, with solid sole leather insoles—reduced from 75 cents to.. **50cts.** Other styles at 35c.

Ladies' high and low cut tennis shoes reduced from 60c to..... **35c.**

Children's tennis shoes—reduced from 35c to **20c.**

Workingmen's shoes at cut prices.

H.A. Barnett

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